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Near East/South Asia Report

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15 AUGUST 1986

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ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

GURNUZIAN INTERVIEWED ON ARMENIAN CAUSE, TERRORISM, ASALA

Istanbul MARMARA in Armenian 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] James Gurnuzian, a Swiss-Armenian clergyman and organizer of Armenian congresses, has been interviewed by GUNES and answered the paper's questions. Gurnuzian said it was decided at the Second Congress to suspend armed terrorism and to mobilize the whole Christian world, together with its cultural and political circles, against Turkey. To the correspondent's question "A new crusade?", Gurnuzian replied: The greatest good fortune of Armenians lies in the fact that they are part of the Christian world. The Church, influential in Western Europe, was expected to stand by Armenians; we succeeded in securing this. We unanimously decided to suspend armed attacks and put Turkey on the spot on diplomatic, political, and cultural grounds. I call this diplomatic terrorism. You can call it a "crusade" if you wish. Gurnuzian was accompanied by one of his assistants, Aputchian.

Question: Does the ideological support received from Moscow also include directions to you?

Gurnuzian: Moscow undoubtedly has certain demands on us. But we have the necessary awareness for drawing up our own political course and we do not act on Moscow's instructions.

Question: Why did you suspend armed terrorism?

Gurnuzian: There was the Orly incident, the outcome of political dissent and disparate movements within the organization. This was the culminating incident to the detriment of the Armenian Cause. Armed action was suspended to correct the bad impression created in public opinion. If, however, we do not obtain a positive response to our expectations, terrorist activity against Turkey will resume in more frightful proportions.

Question: You maintain that an Armenia should be created within Turkey. Is this not an impossible dream? Do you not think that this expectation disturbs the Armenians in Turkey?

Gurnuzian: The Armenian state will be established sooner or later. Israel, which was established after [an interval of] 2,000 years, is the guarantee of our hopes. We are very careful that our actions do not upset the tranquillity of our kinsmen in Turkey.

Question: It is claimed that ASALA cooperates with the Kurdish organization PKK, which is patterned on the same Marxist-Leninist lines. You maintain, on the other hand, that the Kurds have massacred the Armenians and that they want to establish a Kurdistan on Armenian lands. Is this cooperation not contradictory and ludicrous?

Gurnuzian: I do not know and cannot say on what level the ASALA-PKK cooperation exists. As we told the Kurdish delegates at the Congress, there can be collaboration with the Kurds only when the Kurds give up certain rights. A Kurdish delegate, Serif Vara, said in his speech that it is true that the Kurds were involved in the Armenian massacre and apologized to the Armenian people. I see no problem from a territorial viewpoint. Within the borders of an Armenian State there will always be room for Kurds.

13184/12858
CSO: 4605/45

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

LEBANESE OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON 'ANTI-ARMENIAN CRIMES'

Paris GAMK in Armenian 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] On 30 May, for the second day running, all Armenian establishments in Beirut's Western Zone kept their doors shut as an expression of protest and indignation.

At the same time, contacts continued with responsible personalities. Three representatives of Armenian organizations called on Nabih Berri, minister of state for the South and leader of the Shi'ite movement. The meeting was attended by Husayn al-Yatim and the man in charge of security, Qabalan Qabalan. The Minister spoke in laudatory terms of the role played by the Armenian community and emphasized that it is necessary to go beyond condemning criminal acts. He described these acts as "unacceptable" and declared that he and his organizations are ready to provide every assistance in this connection.

Berri also paid a visit to Deputy Suren Khanamiryan and raised the same question. In this connection, he spoke in praise of the peace-making and often life-saving role of the Armenian community both in the first phase of the fighting that broke out in 1975 and since. He pointed out that the perpetrators of the criminal acts, once discovered, will be severely punished.

Following a meeting with Nabih Berri, Munir Abu Fadl, deputy chairman of Parliament, condemned the acts in question and expressed amazement that the Armenian community should be the target of such acts. "These are the very Armenians who have always taken a patriotic stand and played a constructive role through their parliamentary bloc and parties," said Abu Fadl.

In his Friday sermon, Shaykh Abd al-Amir Qabalan, one of the leaders of the Shi'ite community, questioned as to why and to what purpose these acts were being carried out and expressed the conviction that the Islamic fundamentalists cannot be behind these acts, "as Armenians have representation in the Iranian parliament." And, furthermore, "they played the role of saviour, defender, and provider for our sons in Nabaa" in Lebanon's critical days, added Qabalan.

The Independent Maronites' Bloc, in turn, condemned the acts of violence "against the true patriots, the Armenians."

After a meeting with educational and cultural bodies, Husayn al-Yatim, chairman of the Union of Private Schools, condemned the anti-Armenian crimes. He spoke in praise of the patriotic stance and role of the Armenian community, "be it in times of peace or in war," and pointed out that the latest acts fall within the realm of plots intended to cause divisions among the Lebanese. He said that "the Armenians are the last people to deserve such treatment."

Nouhad Boueyz, member of the National Bloc and a former deputy, added his voice to those condemning anti-Armenian crimes, emphasizing that "these plots concocted against the Armenians, who set examples of true patriotism, are stupefying and astonishing." He asked if "this was to be the recompense of an industrious and patriotic people."

13184/12858
CSO: 4605/47

UN DECISION TO NULLIFY HUMAN RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE PROTESTED

Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 14 Jun 86 p 5

[Text of telegram from the Armenian Revolutionary Federation and the Armenian National Committee in Lebanon, dated 10 June 1986, to the UN: "A Telegram of Complaint to the United Nations Organization"]

[Text] To the United Nations Organization; to the Human Rights Committee

New York

We have been informed that the UN Human Rights Committee is planning to cease the activities of its most important subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

We should like to lodge a vigorous objection in connection with this, because we consider such an action to constitute total disregard of those agreements, treaties and enactments which have been adopted by the United Nations, from that day when the United Nations took a preeminent position in international law to protect endangered groups and individuals.

We also lodge a strenuous objection to this intended move because we view it as a retrogressive step vis-a-vis the progress which was accomplished during the 1951 UN Congress of Plenipotentiary Representatives, when an agreement with humanitarian aims was adopted. This agreement was modified by 1966 and 1976 treaties and the 1967 enactment.

In addition, the Human Rights Committee should have acquired the power to compel the observance of humanitarian international laws by those governments which flagrantly violate them, in such a decisive manner that those who have survived persecution and even genocide can safely return to their native lands.

In addition to these injustices, a voluntary return to the homeland is being denied to the children and grandchildren of the victims of the Armenian Genocide, because there are no international guarantees of safety, and respected international tribunals such as you are taking retrogressive steps.

Thus the Armenians are being denied the right to return to their homeland, that homeland where their traditions and culture have developed, and where there are to be found geographic, civil, economic, and social conditions which constitute the sole guarantee of preservation of the Armenians' independent identity.

The above-stated points are the main concern of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation and the worldwide network of its Armenian national committees. We emphatically demand that you reverse this backward and destructive step and return to that countenance which is characterized by your past actions, which will carry both us and all mankind toward a better and more just situation.

3024

CSO: 4605/51

EDITORIAL EXAMINES FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMENIAN CAUSE

Montreal HORIZON in Armenian 9 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Following the victory of the Right in the French parliamentary elections last March, various statements in connection with the Armenian Cause by the new head of government and his ministers are causing indignation in the Armenian community in the region. We are aware that in the pursuit of our Cause we will come across obstacles; we will in particular come up against every kind of opposition by our enemy, the Turk and his allies or their helpers, to prevent us from upsetting them with our demands. We are also aware that our step-by-step progress will be very slow and often come to a standstill or turn into a march-back in keeping with the circumstances of the day and with the disposition of those in power.

France stands out as the best case in point. It was only yesterday that the members of the government deriving from the Socialist Party and the country's president himself presented themselves as advocates of human rights and of the Armenian Cause, although not even then were efforts to win Turkey's sympathy or dispel its anxieties spared--we have not forgotten Manach's visit to Turkey. Furthermore, statements that seemed so encouraging to us were at best related to only a minor facet of the Armenian Cause, that is, the acknowledgement of genocide. And now, in the same country, the cradle of democracy, a change of government and the assumption of power by the rightwing parties--despite the socialist president staying in office--has proven enough for discordant voices and shopworn refrains to be heard again.

The French Committee for the Armenian Cause, in an open letter addressed to the French Government and published in the 20 May issue of our fellow Armenian paper GAMK, expressed the disappointment and bitterness of the [Armenian] community at these clumsy statements. So, an effort is now afoot to avoid the mention of the word genocide. Prime Minister (and Mayor of Paris) Chirac is reported to have said in an interview in Valence on 12 March: "In Paris, we decided to put up a monument commemorating Armenians who died under all circumstances." In fact, the monument commemorates the victims of the Great Holocaust. In the National Assembly, Foreign Minister Raimond uses the expressions "a very great drama" and "the massacres of the Armenians." On the eve of 24 April, the prime minister and foreign minister receive the visiting Turkish prime minister.

On 24 April itself, France allows the vice-presidency of the Council of Europe to be entrusted to Turkey--the Council which acts as the trustee of the European Convention on Human Rights... "Turkey remains a state where there is no democracy, where political torture continues to wreak havoc. The Turkish authorities continue to distort the history of the Armenian people and impose these distortions on the Armenian community in Istanbul." So states the French Committee for the Armenian Cause, and goes on to enumerate international situations, the Cyprus question in particular, as a result of which France should not be so very affectionate towards Turkey.

But politics is not guided by moral concepts, particularly when the moral concepts in question--such as respect for and defense of the principles of human rights and the supremacy of nations--do not form part of the priorities or plans of the authorities.

The French example is eloquent.

The same can happen in Canada. Here, too, despite all the pro-Armenian statements by parliamentary deputies, our community is still awaiting for the state to take a positive step vis-a-vis The Armenian Cause, particularly with regard to the international acknowledgement of the genocide, a topic on which the two main parties made promises before the September 1984 elections...

The path of the Armenian Cause is long. One must not despair.

13184/12858
CSO: 4605/48

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ASALA REPORTEDLY WARNS NABIH BERRI'S GROUP--The clandestine organization ASALA holds the Shi'ite AMAL organization responsible for the killings perpetrated against Armenians in Beirut and asserts that the authors of the crimes are freely circulating in Western Beirut under the protection of the Shi'ites. About 7 persons had been killed in Beirut in three days and "an organization for saving the kidnapped," a Shi'ite one, had claimed responsibility for these crimes. But ASALA had seen a Turkish finger in these crimes and had made threats in this regard. And now the threats are being addressed to Nabih Berri's Shi'ite AMAL organization. In a communique sent to Beirut papers, ASALA says: "We shall arrest the criminals one by one and bring them to account." Nabih Berri, leader of the AMAL organization, has received a delegation of Armenian leaders in Lebanon. The meeting undoubtedly dealt with the subject of Armenians killed in recent days. [Text] [Istanbul MARMARA in Armenian 2 Jun 86 p 1] 13184/12858

CSO: 4605/44

NEW LEGISLATION TO REPLACE SEPTEMBER LAWS

Drafting of Legislation Begins

Khartoum SUNA in English 9 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] Khartoum, July 9 (SUNA)--Lawyers representatives and Attorney General have opened the Bar Association draft for laws to replace some of September laws.

Ishaq Shaddad, the Association Secretary General, a ten member committee will immediately embark on "drafting of authentic Islamic laws to replace September legislations."

"Within a week's time the draft laws will be handed over to the Attorney General," he said.

Committee Membership Discussed

Khartoum SUNA in English 10 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] Khartoum, July 10 (SUNA)--More than ten committees assigned by the Attorney General have started drafting substitute laws to replace September 1983 legislations.

The committees' membership has been confined to experts of law who have no political and politico-religious affiliations.

Some Southerners may also be requested to join the committees which are expected to submit proposals to the Attorney General following completion of the drafting process.

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CSO: 4500/172

SUITS AGAINST ISLAMIC, FOREIGN BANKS DELAYED

Khartoum SUNA in English 14 Jul 86 pp 6-/

[Text] Khartoum, July 14 (SUNA)--No suits have been filed against a number of foreign and Islamic banks as directed by the Attorney General, for the violations it committed, an informed economic source told SUNA.

The source said some difficulties which he did not specify are delaying the procedures of filing suits against those banks and that the central investigation police is still conducting investigations over the forged nineteen custom declarations presented by some foreign and Islamic banks for the exportation of foreign funds amounting to millions of dollars.

Investigations are still underway and some accused are abroad, he said.

The sources expressed surprise over the recent statement by the Governor of the Bank of Sudan saying he is unaware of the violations of the foreign and Islamic banks because he had not received reports of the investigation committees, because these committees are not supposed to raise its reports to the Governor and the Bank of Sudan, but to the Attorney General.

Those foreign banks acknowledged in their secret reports to the Bank of Sudan of such violations and the bank should perform its function in this regard.

Meanwhile the General Union of Banks voiced support of the Attorney General decision not to accept any compromise in the bank cases.

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CSO: 4500/171

AGRICULTURAL CORPORATIONS UNDER REVIEW

London MEED in English 5 Jul 86 p 26

[Text]

A proposal that the massive Blue and White Nile agricultural corporations be dissolved was put to the cabinet at the end of June, says Agriculture Minister Omer Nour el-Daim.

The effect of the plan would be to replace the two corporations with a combination of producer co-operatives and some private-sector involvement, possibly under the aegis of a new state corporation. The minister says the corporations are making a £Sud 55 million (\$22.4 million) annual loss.

Management difficulties have plagued the corporations since they were set up in 1980, just before the start of a \$122 million rehabilitation scheme for the enormous irrigated farming areas they cover. The scheme was supported by the World Bank, contributing \$67 million, and the African Development Bank with \$10 million.

The Blue and White Nile rehabilitation scheme is among those to be reviewed by a World Bank mission in early July. Significant modifications understood to be under consideration include increased concentration on extension services, the possible replacement of costly diesel pumps with connections to the electricity grid and greater choice for farmers about the crops grown. At present the main crops are cotton — plantings of which have fallen far short of target — groundnuts and sorghum, with some wheat on the White Nile.

The huge government subsidies on water charges are a severe drain on the agricultural corporations' budgets. Donors are thought to be pressing for a substantial increase in charges to enable full cost recovery.

/9317

CSO: 4500/171

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH LIBYA--Khartoum, July 13 (SUNA)--A delegation from the Public Corporation for livestock and Meat Marketing will visit Libya during this month to conclude an agreement concerning the exportation of meat to Libya, a reliable source in Ministry of Commerce told (SUNA) following the end of Sudanese-Libyan talks which were held yesterday. The two sides expressed desire to study the possibility of establishing a direct navigation line to transport various goods. They also have agreed to overcome obstacles and difficulties impeding the consignment of cement from Libya, the source added. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 13 JUL 86 p 4]

TRIBAL CLASH IN JUBA--Juba, June 30 (SUNA)--The Refugees commissioners has donated 476 tonnes to the Equatoria government for relieving those displaced by fighting, announced the commissioner of Ugandan refugees who met the Regional Governor yesterday. Meanwhile arrangements are taken to relieve people displaced from Trekaka area. The Regional commissioner of Administration held a meeting to this effect with delegation from Mindan tribe. It is understood the tribe was attacked by Garang forces who killed several of its members and looted their properties and raped their women. In a later development members from the displaced tribe clashed with others from the Dinka tribe inside Juba in which four people are killed and two wounded. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 30 Jun 86 pp 5-6]

/9317

CSO: 4500/171

HISTADRUT-SPONSORED JEWISH-ARAB VENTURES REPORTED SUCCESSFUL

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Ya'Acov Friedler]

[Text] HIAIFA. - The Histadrut's efforts to introduce modern industry, service facilities and skilled jobs to Arab towns and villages is beginning to bear fruit as several million dollars of Arab-Jewish capital invested in joint ventures begin to yield operating businesses.

The Arab-Druse Sector Development Corp., established three years ago by Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the labour federation's holding company, will pass an important milestone next month when a \$3 million Hypermarket is opened in Nazareth.

Like all ventures pioneered by the development corporation, it is an Arab-Jewish project. A Nazareth Arab put up the 2,300-square-metre building and the Histadrut's Hamashbir Lezarkhan consumer cooperative is leasing the building from him and operating the store. The Arab investor will also get a share of the profits. It will employ a staff of 70 and, at the request of the Nazareth Labour Council secretary, Mohamed Abu-Ahmed, 10 per cent of the jobs will be given to Jewish workers in recognition of the many Arab workers in Jewish enterprises in Upper Nazareth.

The development corporation also recently obtained all the licences needed for another Hypermarket in Umm el-Fahm, a \$750,000 scheme that is being undertaken by a local Arab family and the Dan-Shomron cooperative chain.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Uri Thon, the development corporation's co-manager, re-

called that it took time to persuade Arab investors to fund new ventures, and to develop skilled manpower. Additionally, the development corporation encountered obstacles from Israeli Jews, delays in getting approvals from the appropriate authorities and an absence of profitable markets. A scheme to manufacture electronic heat-sensors in a Galilee village for export fell through at the last moment after the British concern that was to buy them found they could get the sensors at a quarter the price from Taiwan, Thon said.

On the other hand, Hevrat Ha'ovdim Secretary Danny Rosolio and Koor Industries General Manager Yeshayahu Gavish were very enthusiastic and did everything they could to push the joint ventures.

"We have to live together and we should do business together," said Thon, explaining the development corporation's general philosophy.

Already in place and working is a tehina factory in Umm el-Fahm, set up by local investors with Koor Foods Ltd., a subsidiary of Hevrat Ha'ovdim. The plant is currently expanding production to \$300,000 this year, part of which will go for export.

In Nazareth the Boulous brothers, in partnership with Koor's Yuval Gad Ltd., are operating a \$3m. prefabricated-building business, constructing homes in Nazareth, Shfaram and elsewhere. Another Nazareth factory, which produces forged iron for window railings and

decorative purposes, is about to be completed. The \$4m. joint venture between Koor Metals Ltd. and a Nazareth investor will employ 33 Arab workers.

In the pipeline are two factories for industrial rubber products, one of them a \$1.5m. project exclusively for export that will be set up in a Galilee Arab village, and the other, a \$500,000 plant in Jatt, in which Arab investors will be partners with Koor Chemicals Ltd.

Outside Sakhnin, village investors, in partnership with Jewish investors from the vicinity, are planning a \$750,000 shopping centre to serve Arab and Jewish residents of the Misgav region. Other supermarkets are being planned for Shfaram and the 17,000 residents of Rehovot, a Beduin town in the Negev.

The Histadrut's Hamashbir Hamerkazi marketing company has, through the development corporation's endeavours, appointed Arab agents in the villages of Tamra and Jatt to market agricultural supplies on credit to local farmers. Local farmers, in turn, have organized in cooperatives to provide guarantees on the credit. "For the first time Arab farmers there will enjoy the same easy purchasing terms that Jewish villages have," Thon said.

The development corporation is also building houses for Arabs in the cities, including Haifa and Jaffa, where 50 units have already been completed. The difficulties are lack of land in the places Arabs want to live and the inability of many of them to pay mortgages that can amount to \$250 and more a month.

"But now that the goodwill has been established on both the Jewish and Arab sides," Thon stress, "we are confident that we can go ahead, hard as the going may be."

/13104

CSO: 4400/241

WASTE-FUELED POWER UNDER CONSIDERATION

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Bernard Josephs]

[Text]

A scheme that could end the waste disposal problems of Israel's cities and provide a valuable new source of electrical power has been put forward by Energy Ministry experts.

The ministry has already called on Tel Aviv to take part in the project and says it will be good for other cities such as Haifa, where rubbish dumps are about to overflow.

The idea, tried successfully in Europe and the U.S., is to build specially designed power stations fuelled by household rubbish.

"In a short while, Tel Aviv's rubbish dump at Hiriye, near Ben-Gurion Airport, will be filled up. Then the waste will have to be shipped far away from the city, which will be a very expensive operation," said a ministry spokesman.

"Our solution will be cheaper for the cities, and a benefit to the country."

Ministry experts reckon that a plant capable of burning 1,200 tons of refuse a day would cost around \$70 million.

The project would be financed by private investors, whom the cities would pay for the right to dump their refuse at the power stations.

"That old English saying, where there's muck there's money, has never been truer," said an Energy Ministry official. "We know of at least one city that is paying \$20 a ton just to dump its waste in a rubbish dump."

The Electric Corporation would undertake to buy all the power produced by such plants. "We are not saying that we can power the country by burning rubbish. But there is no question that such a scheme would be a valuable addition to our electrical grid," said the spokesman.

/13104
CSO: 4400/241

NEW HEADS FOR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

Aden ENGLISH DAILY BULLETIN in English 15 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] It has been decided to re-formation the heads of friendship societies with peoples forward to active societies to rise up its work, so as to develop and to firm the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Yemeni people and the friendly peoples as follows:

1. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Garhoom
--Head of the Yemeni Soviet friendship society.
2. Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed
--Head of the Yemeni German friendship society.
3. Kassem Abdul Rub
--Head of the Yemeni Bulgarian friendship society.
4. Mahdi Abdulla Saeed
--Head of Yemeni Polish friendship society.
5. Saleh Abdulla Muthana
--Head of Yemeni Czechoslovakian friendship society.
6. Saleh Shaif
--Head of Yemeni Ethiopian friendship society.
7. Umer Abdul Samad
--Head of the Yemeni-Cuban friendship society.
8. Saleh Abu-Baker Bin Hussainin
--Head of the Yemeni-Hungarian friendship society.
9. Dr. Saeed Sharaf
--Head of the Yemeni-Indian friendship society.
10. Abdul Wasa Sallam
--Head of the Yemeni-Vietnamese friendship society.
11. Othman Abdul Gabar
--Head of the Yemeni-Italian friendship society.

12. Dr. Salem Ba-Salem
--Head of the Yemeni-French friendship society.
13. Mohammed Ahmed Salman
--Head of the Yemeni-Chinese friendship society.
14. Abdulla Muthana Hussain
--Head of the Yemeni-Afghani friendship society.
15. Dr. Abdul Ghani Maktari
--Head of Yemeni-Mongolian friendship society.
16. Dr. Ahmed Ali Mokbil
--Head of Yemeni-Democratic Korea friendship society.
17. Dr. Umer Mohammed Ali
--Head of the Yemeni-Yugoslavian friendship society.
18. Dr. Saleh Mohsin
--Head of the Yemeni-Romanian friendship society.

/9274

CSO: 4400/235

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

HOUSING DISCUSSED WITH USSR EMBASSY--Br.. Mohammed Ahmed Salman, member of the C.C. Minister of Constructions and Housing met this morning Comrade Binar Kardirov, the Economic adviser in the Soviet Embassy in Aden. At the meeting they have discussed the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in the field of Constructions and Housing and the ways of its developing and reinforcing. It has also discussed issues connected to the work mark at project of Thermo-Electric station and project of Maternity and also project of the C.C. Premises and project of re-constructing the capital, Aden. The meeting was attended by Br. Mohammed Awadh Daba, Deputy Minister of Constructions and Housing. [Text] [Aden DAILY ENGLISH BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 4400/235

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. ARAB POLICY

LD241038 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (TASS)—'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has denounced U.S. hostile actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

He said in an interview with the weekly AL-HAWADITH that Washington should immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Arab countries be it in the Gulf of Sidra or the Gulf of Oman.

'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani expressed high appreciation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and pointed out its viability, dynamism and constructive nature. He said that it was in line with the interests of Arab countries to develop relations with the Soviet Union which would promote the consolidation of security and stability in the Middle East.

/9274

CSO: 4400/229

KHAMENE'I: PEOPLE TO DETERMINE TYPE OF COUNTRY'S REGIME

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Tehran--IRNA: Some of the Afghan Shiite and Sunni scholars together with a representative group of Muslim Afghan Mojjaheedin met with the Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Muslemin Khamene'i, president, on Monday afternoon.

At this meeting while Mr Khamene'i pointing to the fact that the Afghan Muslim people had started their struggle from the period of monarchy in that country, he stated: As of the same period which was mentioned above, the Afghan strugglers and the nation as a whole were recognized as a revolutionary element and a hopeful point in our hearts, that they can be effective in the future Islamic rule of that country.

Thereafter, the president while discussing the Islamic Republic's policy in comparison to that of Afghanistan, said: Afghanistan is a neighboring country which has a common culture, historical and continuous ties and a similar destiny like that of our country. Therefore, we cannot remain indifferent to such a country with so many similar historical, cultural, geographical and religious characteristics as our own country.

Besides being our neighbor, we all know that Afghanistan is engaged in a righteous struggle and that is something which prompts the Islamic Republic to support and protect any any all Muslim nations throughout the world, countries such as Lebanon, Palestine and other popular movements in the Islamic world which are intended to fight the prevailing arrogant and despotic regimes. That is something quite clear to the whole world and we do not ever hide our support for these people, and even where we see a non-Muslim nation engaged in a righteous struggle we support them as well since that is also our Islamic duty and a clear example of this support is an active presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the South African people who are fighting the apartheid regime of that country.

While emphasizing the point that the righteous struggles of the oppressed nation of Afghanistan against an oppressor regime simply justifies our support, the president added: We have announced our stance decisively and clearly and you cannot find any other country in the world which has been so decisive and clear as the Islamic Republic of Iran, so far as the Afghanistan issue is concerned.

Pointing to the substantial international political and propagandistic pressures which have been brought against the oppressed nation of Afghanistan, the president stated: Throughout the world many people tried to question the legitimate Afghan struggle and the support of the nation which is providing resistance and label it as terrorist tendencies; however, during all this period we have been insisting at the international forums that it is not only a handful of people who have risen against the imposed regime but the whole Afghan nation is behind this movement and thus when a whole nation resists a regime, it would seem quite perfidious to call such a regime revolutionary and progressive and introduce a great nation with all its greatness as terrorist!

The political lexicon of the world does not accept such designations and where such great struggle exists, the revolutionary lexicon of the world will call such a nation as revolutionary and struggling and name the regime as one imposed.

The president went on to add: One-fourth of the Afghan nation lives abroad in protest and this is a sign of a nation which is not ready to accept the ruling regime, thus this is nothing but the encounter of a nation with a regime!

The president emphasized: The Afghanistan regime is not able to survive without reliance on foreign military forces. He further said that it would be a mere injustice for the Islamic Republic of Iran to ignore the struggle of that nation and to turn away from the truthful fact of the relations between the nation and the regime in question.

The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that since the Kabul regime lacks a popular base, it is not a regime which can be called progressive, revolutionary or popular as such. It is for this reason that we have gone so far in supporting the people of Afghanistan as to lose some of our interests on a worldwide basis.

While emphasizing the fact that the future of Afghanistan and the destiny of its nation could not be taken lightly by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president added: In order to turn public opinion against the Islamic revolution of Iran, or diminish the effects of the great struggles of the Afghan people the world propaganda system have made up many baseless or unfounded statements. However, not only do we not give credence to such baseless rumors and lie-propagating systems of the world, but we have not also formulated a particular formula for the future of Afghanistan; however, we do give our support and efforts toward the fateful victory of the Afghan nation, namely the victory of Islamic rule for that country and elimination of any plot against the Islamic movement. Furthermore, we are interested in seeing the Muslim nation of Afghanistan to tread the road to happiness and prosperity. And so far as possible we will provide the necessary cooperation. However, the only people who can determine the fate of their own country are the Afghan people alone and it is they who should determine the type of government and the ruling regime which is going to rule their country in the future. Notwithstanding, we are quite confident that Muslim nation of Afghanistan with their proven fervor and faith toward the Koran will not choose any other system than Islamic rule. The present struggle

of Afghan people throughout that country is a struggle for Islam and those groups which are active with a non-Islamic motive cannot possibly continue their struggle. It is quite clear that a struggling Muslim nation like Afghanistan will trust the future of its country only to Islam.

While emphasizing the fact that the fate of the Afghan nation has to be determined by their own people alone, the president further added: The fact that other policy makers from half-way around the world like to justify their actions as regards the Afghan issues and act as the big brother of that nation, such exercise of authority is in no way acceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran and in each and every negotiation the representatives of the Afghan people must be present and it is our firm conviction that the present Kabul regime is not the true representative of the people of Afghanistan.

While pointing to the indisputable fact that the realization of the future destiny of Afghanistan ought to be determined by the people, the scholars and other intellectuals of the Afghan nation, and that the leading officials of the nation must reorganize that nation and deepen the people's perception of Islam, he said: The same people who are fighting with light arms and very primitive equipment and with all the hardship and adverse circumstances are continuing the struggle. They have been able to tire out their enemy and that is something quite clear. This is all because it is a true struggle of a nation which is not going to leave the arena of the fight like some of their enemies who are deserting the arena when faced with the struggling nation of Afghanistan.

Pointing to the fact that today awareness and Islamic recognition has become quite wide spread and that Islam is moving forward toward its divine destiny, the president mentioned the importance of the role of the choice elements and select few in this movement and stated: We believe that when a struggle is humanitarian and based on unification and sodality it is not going to perish or fade away and will persist until it attains true victory and those people who are leading the struggle can decrease or increase the momentum of the movement. If it so happens that the struggle of a nation, as a result of a mistake by a certain struggling group meets with an unfortunate mishap, the person/group who committed the mistake will be responsible before God and history as well.

Emphasizing the necessity of unity and solidarity between all the elements of a struggle, particularly the solidarity of the Shiites and the Sunnis which has provided an excuse for the enemies in creating a rift, he said: All the Shiite and Sunni elements in Afghanistan must join hands in their struggle and cooperate with one another, otherwise they will not be able to perform their role as they ought to and will stand to incur some blows. Therefore, if we believe that under the present circumstances both the Sunnis and the Shiites as Muslims have to become united, they must put aside their past differences and form a unified front in the true sense of the word. Today, both the Soviet Union and the United States are against Islam and for this reason, the very principle of our religion and wisdom direct all Muslims to have solidarity and unity of the word.

While emphasizing the point that the Afghan strugglers must be an example for the Islamic revolution and completely observe the principle of neither the East nor the West, the president said: Reconciliation with one side is as bad as with the other. Any revolution can only be called a revolution when it maintains its independence and if it continued to depend on this and that power then it can not be called a struggle or a revolution but it would rather be playing the political games and being opportunistic and nothing more. Therefore, we firmly advise the decisive and struggling personalities of Afghanistan not to rely on the superpowers or seek aid from them. That kind of revolution which is going to rely on either the United States or the Soviet Union can not be called a revolution. The word Islam signifies the kind of a unified system which as its first motto it tends to destroy all the idols. What can be the reason for one to collude with an enemy in order to defeat another--while most generally they both are colluding together in the first place.

We have experienced how the East and the West collude and coordinate their actions beforehand such as the issue of Palestine, some Arab-related actions and other various world issues. Therefore, for an Islamic revolution to be called as such it ought to remain independent and in its struggle it must not gravitate to neither the East nor the West. And you can only claim to be truly fighting a superpower when the rest of the world knows that you are not dependent on another nation and carry on the struggle independently.

While indicating that the creation of armament rivalries among various struggling groups is another plot by the superpowers, the president went on to add: If the United States and the Soviet Union choose to be at war with each other why should a Muslim nation be used as a tool to carry out their fight! If they are at war with each other they can choose another part of the world to carry out their war. In Afghanistan, the issue is Islam and both the Soviet Union and the United States are against Islam. Right now take a close look and see who is fighting the Islamic revolution! How could it be possible that the United States, which opposes the Islamic revolution in Iran, agrees to have an Islamic revolution in Afghanistan? Therefore, the rivalry for the acquisition of more weapons and other possibilities is an erroneous rivalry which tends to lead to the abode of the damned while what we intend to do will amount to a rivalry to secure us a position in heavens. For this reason, you must observe the principle neither the East nor the West and try to remain independent from the two superpowers and continue along the straight path of Islam.

In conclusion, while pointing to the necessity of a firm political and cultural struggle in conjunction with military operations, the president called on all the Afghan struggling groups to unite.

12719

CSO: 4640/394

PAPER COMMENTS ON CRISIS, SURVIVAL OF REGIME

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 pp 2-3

[Text]

LATEST reports from Afghanistan indicate that there are again new changes and purges taking place within the ruling Communist Party system in Kabul. Three members of the Central Committee of the Party and one member of the Politburo has also been replaced.

These changes came after last Thursday's speech by Najibullah, the new secretary-general of the Afghan Communist Party, in which he criticized the policies of the Party and the performance of the Afghan Red Army during the course of the seven-year-old war with the Moslem revolutionaries. Mr. Najibullah himself came to power only two months ago, in a surprise move in which Babrak Karmal was ousted. In his speech in a session of the Central Committee, Mr. Najibullah accused members of his own party faction of corruption and favoritism.

The Afghan ruler was critical of the differences in words and deeds, weakness of discipline in the party, and lack of realistic thinking.

The criticism and the subsequent changes in the Party indicate that the new Kabul leadership wants to make amends of the past mistakes, and is intent in purging those elements responsible for executing the wrong policies.

Of course, there can be little doubt that all these changes are being directed by Moscow. The change which brought Mr. Najibullah to power came about after the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda made unprecedented criticism of the ruling party, declaring that certain structural changes in

Afghanistan have been made without taking into consideration basic ethnic and religious realities in the country.

Of course, what Pravda was referring to was the basic antagonism between the Marxist ideology and the Islamic beliefs of the Afghan masses. In this connection, Pravda admitted past mistakes made in Afghanistan, and stressed on the need for national reconciliation.

Mr. Najibullah also in an interview with the Muslim daily printed in Pakistan, has promised to hold general elections in Afghanistan within the next six months. He claims these elections will prove the democratic trend in the country, and will allow political opponents to have a hand in running the affairs of the country.

But will the Kabul regime, which according to the Moslem revolutionaries is fundamentally illegitimate, be able to improve the critical situation of the country and continue to rule, merely through such promises as made by Mr. Najibullah? The answer to this question, and the eventual fate of Afghanistan in general, must be sought in the outcome of daily battles that are raging all over the country.

/9317

CSO: 4600/435

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS ON PAKISTAN BORDER REPORTED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, (DPA) - Afghanistan is massing troops on its border with Pakistan's Baluchistan Province. The Pakistan Press International PPI news agency reported Thursday.

PPI said the troop concentration was along the nearly 425-kilometer-long Chaman-Chagai sector of the border.

Meanwhile, three Pakistani soldiers and a civilian were killed in two incidents of cross border shelling by the Afghan Army in Chaman area last Monday, according to Islamabad officials.

According to the national daily Nawa-e-Waqt, the Afghan Army has been engaged in anti-guerilla operations for the past two weeks in a belt 10 to 15 kilometers from Pakistan border.

Baluchistan borders southern Afghanistan where the resistance to Soviet presence in the country, particularly in Kandahar Province, has been sustained allegedly from Pakistan territory.

A report of IRNA from Mashhad, Khorassan province said Afghan Mujahideen launched offensives against the joint Soviet-government forces at 11 points in joint forces troops including officers.

During the offensives which were said to be the most severe dealt to the joint forces since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 13 bases were destroyed.

The Mujahideen also destroyed eight tanks and seized 170 various weapons, five communication sets and a tank

/9317

CSO: 4600/416

GUERRILLAS CLAIM TO BE IN CONTROL OF HERAT

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD (Reuter) - Moslem guerillas fighting Moscow-backed Afghan troops yesterday said they were virtually in control of the western town of Herat following an offensive launched on Sunday.

The exiled Jamiat Islami Party said in a statement 200 troops were killed or wounded and that five of their men were killed and 10 injured in the fighting. Only the security headquarters remained under government control, he added.

There was no independent confirmation of the report.

The Jamiat Islami is led by Burhanuddin Rabbani, who yesterday ended a visit to Washington during which he and three other guerilla leaders held talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and several key U.S.

officials.

The guerillas, whose bases are mainly in Pakistan, have been fighting Soviet-backed Afghan troops since 1979.

A report from Peshawar said two Afghan refugees were killed and eight wounded when a bus, in which they were travelling hit a landmine in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province, official sources said yesterday.

They said Thursday night's blast was about 250 km (150 miles) southwest of the provincial capital of Peshawar.

It took to 10 the number of people killed this week in blasts in the province bordering Afghanistan.

Pakistan, a U.S. ally, supports the guerillas and has often blamed similar blasts on Afghan agents in the province, home to about three million Afghan refugees.

/9317

CSO: 4600/415

CASUALTIES IN HERAT CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

MASHHAD, Khorassan Prov. (IRNA) — Moslem Revolutionaries killed three Afghan militia commanders over the past three weeks, according to Mojahedeen sources here.

Soviet-Afghan forces suffered 50 casualties when they came under attack in eight places in Herat Province by the Mojahedeen. Also two of their tanks were destroyed.

Nine Moslem Revolutionaries were martyred and four others wounded in the operations.

The sources said that 12 weapons, a considerable amount of ammunition as well as one vehicle were seized by the Afghan Moslem Revolutionaries.

Meanwhile, Afghan Communist Party Leader General Najibullah has visited Herat Province, site of a reported major victory for government troops over guerilla forces, the official news agency Tass said yesterday.

A Tass report on Sunday from Kabul said dozens of

rebels were killed and large amounts of weapons seized in the fighting in the west of the country, close to the Iranian border and the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenistan.

Najibullah, who replaced Babrak Karmal as leader last May, thanked officials in Herat for helping out the guerillas, Tass said.

It reported Najibullah as saying one of the foremost tasks of local leaders was to "work with those compatriots who have been deceived by counter-revolutionary propaganda, to facilitate their return to peaceful work as soon as possible."

Tass said reports have not specified when the guerillas were defeated and made no mention of Soviet action in the fighting.

Soviet forces moved into Afghanistan in December 1979. Western Experts put their current number at around 115,000.

/9317

CSO: 4600/434

REGIME'S FORCES REPORTEDLY RAZE PARTS OF HERAT

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD (Reuter) - Soviet-backed Afghan troops have razed parts of Herat in their battle against Moslem guerillas resisting a government offensive to flush them out of the city, Western diplomats said yesterday.

They said the old part of the city was the worst affected, adding that hundreds of wealthier inhabitants had fled to Iran to escape the fighting.

Quoting reports from Afghanistan, they said troops had been conducting house-to-house searches in the parts of Herat under their control. Houses where it was thought guerillas had been hiding were blown up.

The Moslem guerillas, who have been fighting government and some 115,000 Soviet troops since 1979, said last month they were virtually in control of Herat and had killed 200 troops in the early stages of the battle.

The official Soviet news agency TASS reported from

Kabul on Sunday that the guerillas in Herat had been routed.

On Tuesday, diplomats reported that the guerillas appeared to be losing ground and government troops had captured a mosque the Mujahideen used as field headquarters.

The diplomats said helicopter gunships were raiding Mujahideen positions in Herat almost daily. They said Afghan troops appeared to bear the brunt of the battle in the daytime, while their Soviet supporters fought only after nightfall.

One reason for this could be that only Soviet troops were equipped for night fighting, they added.

Tass made no mention in its Sunday report of any role

by Soviet troops in Herat.

The diplomats said large stretches of the road between Herat and Kabul remained under guerilla control, forcing authorities to send reinforcements by air.

They said Herat was virtually cut off from the rest of the country and the guerillas now relied on supplies from Iran.

In the southern province of Kandahar, they said, Mujahideen were under increasing pressure from government troops and facing difficulties pressure from government troops and facing difficulties receiving much-needed supplies from bases across the border in Pakistan.

Diplomats said last month that Mujahideen supply routes across the Afghan-Pakistani border were the target of unusually intense government activity with frequent aerial bombardment.

/9317

CSO: 4600/433

THOUSANDS OF LEARNERS SIGNED UP IN LITERACY COURSES

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

Over 6500 persons are enrolled in the literacy courses in the residential ties of the tenth precinct of Kabul city.

Thanks to the great interest of the people in the literacy campaign, the classes are not only attached to official institutions but also the people in every street and residential area have come forward to give rooms in their houses for running literacy courses.

There were 444 literacy courses in the residential localities of the tenth precinct of Kabul city. One hundred and three literacy courses have been newly established in the residential localities during the first quarter of the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1986).

Presently, 547 literacy courses having 6590 students, are functioning in the localities of the precinct.

During the three months of the current year, 247 literacy students have newly been attracted to the courses of the institutions of the precinct and 601 others individually began their learning.

Ramat Noor Sedeqi, head of the tenth literacy directorate of the precinct said to KNT correspondent:

"Totally, over 13000 literacy students are learning literacy in the courses of the precinct run by 588 official and voluntary teachers out of whom 324 are the PDPA members".

There are literacy courses in six mosques of the precinct. Six Imams teach these courses, he added.

Due to the interests shown by Hindu people, a literacy course has been set up in their temple in which our illiterate Hindu campatriots are learning.

Some 4681 persons have graduated from the literacy courses of the tenth precinct last year.

During the first quarter of the current year 1068 persons received graduation certificates. Some of these graduates are continuing their education in the complementary and workers' professional schools, he concluded.

WDOA ORGANIZING WOMEN IN USEFUL CRAFTS

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Zakia]

[Text]

Six members of WDOA Central Club were adjudged winners of cultural awards of the country.

The club organised three times during the first quarter of the current year exhibitions of needlework. On display in the exhibitions were exquisite products of needle work section of the club.

The women's Central Club undertaking the important job of acquainting women with socio-economic issues has carried out activities through 54 clubs formed in the capital and in the provinces so that women making half of the country's population are enabled to discharge their important role in revolutionary and social changes.

The women's central club has 1826 members majority of whom are housewives skilled in needle work, tailoring and

knitting. The club has five major sections namely, productive and cultural affairs, political and mass training, management and child and mother health care.

In order to develop the art of needlework, the club has established needle work, tailoring and knitting courses in women's residential area clubs in the capital and provinces. For instance, 207 women received training last year in these courses. Out of them 154 women were introduced to emporium of the handicrafts of Afghanistan, tailoring co-operative of Shabnam and some other private institutions.

The women's central club has opened during the first quarter of this year courses on carpet weaving, cutting, tailoring, knitting needlework, music, calligraphy, typing and so on in the clubs of residential areas in the capital and province aimed at encouraging women's talents.

A large number of housewives have joined these courses and are taught by the professional teachers.

Imparting literacy to those women deprived of literacy is one of the basic tasks of the club. The survey and publicity groups of the club attract and enrol women in literacy courses through explanatory work with them and considering their customs and traditions.

Currently, around 2000 women have been organised in about 150 literacy courses. Out of them 400 were enrolled during the first quarter of the current year.

Also, the training section of the club informs women of important events through holding meetings, lectures etc. For example, dialogue functions were held 12 times during the current year in the central club and in the city districts.

The women's central club by organising traditional picnics for wo-

men, holding peace camps and forming 14 new clubs during first quarter of the current year has distributed 18 times essential goods to deserving women and families of the martyrs of revolution.

Since most of the women members of the club are skilled in needle work, tailoring and knitting the club plans to attract women acquainted with needle work and carpet weaving to its clubs in

localities and thus develop this indigenous industry of the country.

The women's club also earns a sum annually through its production. An increase of 40 per cent has been registered during the first three months of this year in the income of the central club and its local branches.

The women's central club was founded on December 1 1981 for enlightening the working Afghan women and providing sound entertainment for housewives. Now, the process of its expansion at country level is going on.

The women's central club has decided to find markets for the export of its handicrafts with the co-operation of UNICEF and Commerce Ministry of the DRA.

/12828

CSO: 4600/425

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON CONSTRUCTION SIGNED--A protocol on expansion of co-operation in road construction in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed yesterday between the governments of the DRA and the Soviet Union. Comrade Sultan Ali Keshtmand member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and Fikriat A. Tabeev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Kabul signed the protocol. Present in the function of signing of the protocol were Guldad, Deputy-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mohammad Aziz, Deputy-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and President of the State Planning Committee, Nazar Mohammad, Minister of Construction, Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, Minister of State Security, Fedosov, Minister Counsellor and the deputy economic counsellor of the embassy of the USSR in the DRA. [Text][Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 p 1]/12828

CSO: 4600/425

ERSHAD SUMMONS PARLIAMENT, AMENDS CONSTITUTION

Constitution (Partial Revival) (Fourth Order)

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

The President has summoned the newly elected Parliament to meet on July 10 at 10 a.m. at the Sangsad Bhaban in Dhaka an official announcement said on Tuesday reports BSS.

The announcement said the President has summoned the Parliament in pursuance of Clause (1) of paragraph 2 of the Constitution (partial revival) Order 1986 (Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No. 1 1986).

It said in pursuance of the provision of Clause (F) of the same order the President has nominated Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, a member of the Parliament from Constituency No. 153 Mymensingh—5 to act as Speaker of the Parliament until a Speaker elected by the Parliament enters upon his office.

The President has directed the Acting Speaker Mr. Shamsul Huda Chowdhury to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed for a member of Parliament before the Chief Election Commissioner before he functions as Acting Speaker.

The announcement said the President also fixed July 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 1986 to be the dates on which the newly elected members of the Parliament shall make and subscribe the oath and affirmation prescribed for an M.P. before the Acting Speaker.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator on Tuesday issued an order relating to the revival of certain provisions of the Constitution.

The order called the 'Constitution (Partial Revival) (Fourth) Order 1986 will come into force

at once except certain provisions of this order which shall come into force on the day appointed for the first meeting of Parliament elected in the general election held on May 7, 1986.

The Constitutional provisions which will come into force on the first meeting of coming session include preamble of the Constitution partial revival of part one of the Constitution (except article 7) relating to the republic except Article 7, partial revival of part two of the Constitution relating to fundamental principles of state policy, except Article Eleven partial revival of part four relating to the executive except chapters one and two revival of part five relating to the legislature.

The order provided for revival of 'all provisions of part five of the Constitution which have not already been revived'. The part 'Five of the Constitution relates to establishment of parliament qualifications and disqualifications for election to Parliament, parliament session etc.

Following is the full text of the Constitution (Partial Revival) (Fourth) Order 1986.

Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No. III of 1986:

"Whereas it is expedient further to revive in part certain provisions of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the purpose of restoring Constitutional Government.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Clause of the Proclamation of the 24th March 1982 and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf the Chief Martial Law Administrator is pleased to make the following order:

1. Short title and commencement (1) This order may be called the Constitution (Partial Revival) (Fourth) Order 1986.

(2) It shall come into force at once except paragraphs 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11 which shall come into force on the day appointed for the first meeting of the Parliament elected in the general election held on 7th May, 1986.

2. Revival of the preamble of the Constitution. The preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh hereinafter referred to as the constitution is hereby revived.

3. Partial revival of Part I of the Constitution. Part I of the Constitution except Article 7 is hereby revived.

4. Partial revival of Part II of the Constitution.—

Part II of the Constitution except Article 11, is hereby revived."

"5. Partial revival of part IV of the Constitution—part IV of the Constitution except chapters 1 and 2 is hereby revived.

6. Revival of part V of the Constitution—all provisions of part V of the Constitution which have not already been revived, are hereby revived.

7. Partial revival of part VI of the Constitution—part VI of the Constitution, except Articles 96 and 102 is hereby revived.

8. Partial revival of part VII of the constitution—part VII of the Constitution except Article 123 (1) (2) and (3) is hereby revived.

9. Revival of parts VIII and IX of the Constitution—parts VIII and IX of the Constitution are hereby revived.

10. Partial revival of part XI of the Constitution—part XI of

the Constitution, except Article 150, is hereby revived.

11. Partial revival of third schedule to the Constitution all forms of oath and affirmation set out in the third schedule to the Constitution relating to any offices in respect of which the provisions of the Constitution are revived by this order, together with the provisions in that schedule relating to the person by whom any such oath or affirmation is required to be administered are hereby revived.

12. Reference to the President in the revived parts or provisions of the Constitution notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, any reference to the President in any part or provision of the Constitution revived by this order or by any other order made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator relating to partial revival of the Constitution shall, till a person elected as President enters upon office, be read as a reference to the person holding office as President of Bangladesh in pursuance of the Proclamation of the 24th March, 1982 and in accordance with the result of the referendum held on 21st March 1985.

withstanding anything contained in the Constitution, any reference to the President in any part or provision of the Constitution revived by this order or by any other order made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator relating to partial revival of the Constitution shall, till a person elected as President enters upon office, be read as a reference to the person holding office as President of Bangladesh in pursuance of the Proclamation of the 24th March, 1982 and in accordance with the result of the referendum held on 21st March 1985.

"13. Order to be Subject to

previous orders relating to partial revival of the constitution. The revival of any part or provision of the Constitution by this order shall not affect the revival of any part or provision of the constitution made by any other order of the Chief Martial Law Administrator relating to partial revival of the Constitution or affect or vary and conditions or modifications imposed or made by any such order in respect of such revived part or provision of the constitution, and such revival by this order shall be subject to such other order".

Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No II

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Chief Martial Law Administrator on Tuesday issued three orders relating to amendment of the Constitution (Partial Revival) Order of 1984, proclamation of 24th March, 1982 and revival of certain further provisions of the constitution, reports BSS.

Some of the provisions of the order relating to the amendment of proclamation and the order relating to revival of certain provisions of the Constitution came into force at once and some other provisions are prospective in operation as they will come into force on the day the newly elected Parliament sits for the first time in its first session.

The first order is called the constitution (partial revival) (second amendment) order, 1986 the second is the proclamation (third amendment) order, 1986 and the last, the constitution (partial revival) (fourth) order, 1986.

Following is the full text of

the Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No. II of 1986.

"Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Constitution (partial revival) order 1984 (Chief Martial Law Administrator's order No. I of 1984) for the purpose hereinafter appearing.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Clause FF of the proclamation of the 24th March 1982 and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf the Chief Martial Law Administrator is pleased to make the following order:

1. Short title.—This order may be called the Constitution (partial revival) (second amendment) Order 1986.

2. Amendment of Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No. I of 1984.—In the Constitution (partial revival) Order 1984 (Chief Martial Law Administrator's Order No. I of 1984) in paragraph 2 in clauses (F) (G) (H) and I for the words "Chief Martial Law Administrator" the word "President" shall be substituted.

Proclamation (Third Amendment) Order

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The Chief Martial Law Administrator on Tuesday issued the Proclamation (Third Amendment) Order 1986 converting six permanent benches of the High Court Division of the country into "circuit benches, reports BSS.

The benches are located at Rangpur, Jessore, Barisal, Chittagong, Comilla and Sylhet.

According to the Proclamation Order at least one judge, to be nominated by the Chief Justice, shall sit in each circuit bench on a regular basis.

Following is the text of the Proclamation (Third Amendment) Order, 1986.

Proclamation Order No. III of 1986.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Proclamation of the 24th March 1982 for

the purposes hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Proclamation and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the Chief Martial Law Administrator is pleased to make the following order:

1. Short title and commencement—(1) This order may be called the Proclamation (Third Amendment) Order, 1986.

2. It shall come into force at once, except Paragraph 2 (U) II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX and Paragraph 3 which shall come into force on the day appointed for the first meeting of the Parliament elected in the general election held on 7th May 1986.

2. Amendment of the proclamation—In the proclamation of the 24th March, 1982 hereinafter referred to as the proclamation—(A) In Clause F, after the words 'schedule to this proclamation' the words 'and the provisions of the Constitution as revived under Clause F' shall be inserted:

—(B) In the schedule—(I) in Paragraph 1.

(A) In sub-paragraph (1) for the words "this proclamation and the law" the words 'this proclamation, the Constitution as revived and the law' shall be substituted.

(B) In sub-paragraph (4) for the words "this proclamation or by or under any law" the words "this proclamation or by or under the Constitution as revived or by or under any law" shall be substituted.

(1) Paragraph 3 shall be omitted, (III) in paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 shall be omitted.

(IV) For paragraph 4A the following shall be substituted, namely:

"4A (1) Sessions of the High Court Division may be held at such places outside Dhaka as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the President, appoint from time to time.

(2) Such sessions of the High Court Division shall be called circuit benches.

(3) The permanent benches of the High Court Division established

at Rangpur, Jessore, Barisal, Chittagong, Comilla and Sylhet before the commencement of the Proclamation (Third Amendment) Order 1986 (Proclamation Order No. III of 1986), shall, on such commencement be deemed to be circuit benches constituted under this paragraph for the areas for which the permanent benches were established and shall function as such and all the provisions of this paragraph shall accordingly apply to them.

(4) Subject to any rules made by the Supreme Court under sub-paragraph (9) the Chief Justice shall determine which judges of the High Court Division are to constitute any circuit bench and which judges of such bench are to sit for any purpose.

(5) At least one judge to be nominated by the Chief Justice shall sit in each circuit bench on a regular basis.

(6) The Chief Justice may as and when necessary, nominate a judge sitting in any bench at Dhaka to sit in any circuit bench or a judge sitting in any circuit bench to sit in any bench at Dhaka or in any other circuit bench.

(7) Subject to any rules made by the Supreme Court under sub-paragraph (9) each circuit bench shall exercise such jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in the High Court Division in respect of cases and appeals arising within the area for which the bench is constituted as the Chief Justice may determine.

(8) The Chief Justice may, in his discretion, order that any case or appeal or class of cases or appeals meant for hearing or disposal by any circuit bench shall be heard and disposed of by any bench of the High Court Division at Dhaka or by any other circuit bench.

(9) The Supreme Court may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the circuit benches.

(10) When Article 100 of the Constitution is revived, the circuit benches shall be deemed to be sessions of the High Court Division outside Dhaka under that Article and all the rules

and orders made by the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice relating to the practice and procedure of the circuit benches or their constitution, jurisdiction and power shall be deemed to have been made for the purposes of that article."

(v) Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 shall be omitted.

(VI) In paragraph 8, sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be omitted.

(VII) Paragraph 9 shall be omitted.

(VIII) In Paragraph 10, sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be omitted.

(IX) Paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be omitted.

(X) After Paragraph 15, the following new paragraphs shall be added and shall be deemed always to have been so added, namely:—

"15A. While the proclamation is in operation, any reference to the Constitution in any revived part or provision of the Constitution, including in any form of oath or affirmation set out in the third schedule thereto, shall be read as a reference to the Constitution as revived.

15B. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply in relation to the proclamation and the Martial Law regulations, Martial Law orders and other orders made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator as it applies in relation to an act of parliament."

3. Savings.—subject to the proclamation and the Martial Law regulations and Martial Law orders and other orders made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, all persons holding office as Chief Justice or judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioner, Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh and Chairman or member of the Public Service Commission immediately before the date of commencement of this order shall, as from that date, hold office as if appointed to such office under the relevant provision of the Constitution as revived.

ERSHAD INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR NEPAL

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

President H. M. Ershad on Tuesday said the process of transition to democracy in fulfilment of his pledge to the nation has been set in motion with the holding of parliamentary polls and now it is the responsibility of Members of Parliament to work out the modality of lifting the Martial Law.

In an interview with BSS Correspondents prior to his departure on a three-day state visit to Nepal, the President said it is a fact that the Martial Law is a reality for the last four years in the country and there are some legal requirements for its withdrawal.

He hoped the elected representatives of the people irrespective of party affiliations and opinions will take pragmatic measures about these legal aspects for hastening the lifting of Martial Law.

President Ershad said: "Now the responsibility in this regard lies not with me alone, it is also the responsibility of all the 300 Members of the Parliament. If they could remove through discussions all legal impediments for the lifting of Martial Law, then

we could return to democracy at the earliest."

He referred to the pledge he made to the nation while accepting the responsibility of running the administration four years back for establishing democracy in the country and said in fulfilment of that commitment he had started the process of democratisation exactly after two years of his government.

Despite dillydallying tactics by a circle of politicians, ultimately good sense prevailed on them and the elections to the Parliament were held properly and peacefully, he said adding, "I am happy that the elections were held and the Sangsad is going to sit on the tenth of this month."

Replying to a question, President Ershad said his Government had only suspended the Constitution and not abrogated it. He said the country's Constitution prescribed a presidential form of Government and an elected President and Parliament together constitute the Government.

Naturally, he pointed out, to complete the process of establishing an elected government, holding of presidential election is a constitutional obligation.

"Now it is the turn of Parliament to see the whole gamut in totality as per constitutional provisions and act accordingly to accomplish the task of lifting the Martial Law as soon as possible," he said.

President Ershad, who is the first Chairman of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) expressed his optimism about effective co-operation among the seven member states for economic and social uplift of one billion people of the region.

In this context, he referred to his planned visits to the SAARC countries and said he has been undertaking such visits to further strengthen the amity and co-operation among the seven South Asian nations.

The President said: "I am going personally to all SAARC member countries to avail myself of the opportunity of discussing with the SAARC leaders as to how to make this organisation more meaningful and effective in realising its objectives and adopt united steps in this regard."

/13046

CSO: 4600/1930

MINISTRY ENUMERATES PROBLEMS IN USING FOREIGN AID

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Increasing conditionalities imposed by the donor countries have complicated further the problems of project implementation in the country, according to the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry in its publication titled "Bangladesh Economic Survey for 1985-86" identified some problems created by the donor themselves to delay project implementation and suggested a set of measures to overcome those.

The Finance Ministry said that the Government had already taken some steps to ensure fruitful use and balanced coordination of project aid. But it said that in addition to these steps, some measures should be taken by the donor themselves to improve the implementation of projects and utilization of unutilised project aid.

The problems identified and measures suggested by the Ministry are as follows: (a) use of locally produced goods such as M S rods, sanitary wares, electrical equipment etc. could expedite implementation of aided projects. But these goods are procured either from the donor countries in particular or through international tenders.

(b) the process of procurement from the donor countries is complex and the evaluation procedure done by the donors

are also cumbersome. Enough time is consumed to receive the decision of the local missions of donor countries. Coordination among different procedures and delegation of more power to the local missions by the donor countries could shorten the implementation period of projects.

(c) In most cases, unrealistic selection and planning of projects by the donors and delay in the disbursement of projects aid have been responsible for delay in implementation of aided projects. The Government of Bangladesh has already formulated an inter-ministerial coordination procedure which will determine basic infrastructure of a project prior to project evaluation by donor countries. (d) Increased conditionalities imposed by donors have complicated the project implementation further. The project implementation will be expedited if donors impose minimum possible conditions on their assistance.

(e) Many big projects are facing problems in view of the failure to coordinate different conditions imposed by different donor countries. It would be easy to fulfil conditions and ensure implementation if donors themselves coordinate their conditionalities for a particular project.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1930

AMBASSADORS COMMENT ON INDO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Soviet Envoy's Press Conference

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 26.

THE Soviet Union, while intensifying economic co-operation with India, is keen to involve the private sector in bilateral exchanges and some construction companies will, for the first time, get contracts for hotel projects in at least three Soviet cities.

This was stated here today by the Soviet ambassador Mr. V. N. Rykov, who also dwelt at length on the economic programmes of his country.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Rykov said increased involvement of the Indian private sector in bilateral economic co-operation was in the two countries' mutual interest.

He said trade and industrial co-operation would go up substantially in the coming years and also visualised some joint ventures.

He said both countries were aware of the role of technology in development and were interested in technological exchanges.

The Soviet Union had assisted in the execution of 60 projects in India in several key areas of industry and some 30 more projects were being undertaken, he said. Cooperation between the two countries covered areas like oil, metallurgy, chemicals and coal and mining.

The Soviet ambassador noted that India and the Soviet Union had taken almost similar positions on major international issues. He lauded the six nation peace initiative in which India was deeply involved.

Indian Ambassador-Designate

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

India's ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union T N Kaul on Friday defended the close, friendly relations with Moscow, but denied that the country was "tilting" towards its socialist neighbour.

"It is not India that is tilting towards the Soviet Union, but it's the others who are tilting against the Soviet Union" which was warping their perception of the country's non-aligned policy, Mr Kaul told a luncheon meeting of the Press Club of India.

He asserted that non-alignment did not mean "a policy of equi-distance" but a policy based on the principles of equality, reciprocity, non-interference, respect for sovereignty and friendship. Clause IX of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, providing for mutual bilateral consultations in an event of external aggression or threat, did not breach this principle of non-alignment, he asserted.

The former foreign secretary, who was the country's envoy to the USSR during the crucial Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, traced the "coincidence" and proximity of views and perceptions between the non-aligned countries and the Soviet Union to their commonality of approach to issues like racism, neo-colonialism, world economic order, disarmament and peace.

But he thought a people to people contact between India and the Soviet Union was necessary to bring about closer understanding and ap-

preciation of each others' positions. Cultural, scientific, technical and trade exchanges of wider level would help foster this.

The veteran diplomat, while reiterating India's opposition to presence of foreign troops in another country, defended Afghanistan's sovereign right to seek military aid from whatever quarter it deemed fit to fight back external interference in its affairs, as well as to choose its own government.

Interference in Afghanistan started only after the character of its government underwent change, first with the Saur revolution, when "a super power" started direct intervention in its affairs, Mr Kaul recalled. This had led the government of the day in Kabul to invite foreign military assistance.

India, he said, could attempt to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan, but only after international guarantees of non-interference in Afghan affairs.

Fielding a wide variety of questions, Mr Kaul also expressed the hope that a second super power summit will come off soon. India would be happy to help bring about the second summit, but since it was not a global power, its role was rather limited. However, together with other non-aligned and other countries, it could play a major role in

world affairs.

Mr Kaul also stressed the need for an immediate nuclear arms freeze and de-escalation of nuclear arms race. The nuclear issue is no longer confined only to nuclear powers, it matters the whole world, he said, and called upon them to follow India's example.

Despite its nuclear capability, India has shunned development of nuclear arms in the interest of world peace and set an example which others could follow, he felt.

On South Africa, Mr Kaul said the racist Pretoria regime was driving the people to a violent struggle for independence and freedom, and India was supporting it. He did not think apartheid could be uprooted with "dialogue".

On Britain's reluctance to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, Mr Kaul was unequivocal. As long as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's thesis prevailed, Britain cannot be an ally of the non-aligned movement, he said.

On India's neighbourhood policy, the former foreign secretary said the government was "too perseverant" with the neighbours. India should be firm and make clear to the neighbours "thus far and no further". If a neighbouring state encouraged dissidence within the country, "it should be made clear we can do the same, though we won't".

/9317

CSO: 4600/1948

UN DELEGATE REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM ON VOTING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

United Nations, July 6 (PTI)

—Suggestions that voting pattern of India and several other countries in the United Nations reflected their anti-US attitude have been rejected by Indian and other diplomats from the developing world here.

"If we do not vote the same way as the United States, how does that become a vote against it", India's permanent representative to the UN Mr N Krishnan asked when his comment was sought on a report by the US mission here which said that India had voted only 8.9 times with the US during the last General Assembly session.

In a report to the Congress, the Reagan administration has said that India had not voted with the US on any of the 10 "key" issues such as, withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea on which India abstained and which the US supported. In all, out of ten "key" issues, India had disagreed with Washington on four and had abstained from voting in the other six, it added.

The study issued by the US mission showed that most of the member countries of the UN voted against United States most of the time during the session. Member countries voted on the

same side as the US only 22.5 per cent times, it said.

Describing the whole basis of the study as "faulty", Mr Krishnan said if any country took a different position from that of the US, it did not mean it was an anti-US vote. In fact, there were several issues on which the United States was not even directly involved.

Citing instances, the Indian envoy said, on issues like apartheid on West Asia, India had taken a particular view long ago on the basis of its perceptions and its foreign policy which had evolved over decades. "We cannot change our long-standing policies because the US does not hold the same view. They must respect the foreign policies of other countries", he added.

Asserting that India voted on each issue on merits, Mr Krishnan said, "we do not see that as antagonism of the US. Our foreign policy has been shaped over a long period and we act in accordance with it."

He rejected the US view that voting in the UN took place on the basis of regional groups. "The Non-Aligned Movement has, for instance, not voted as a group on issues like Kampuchea or Afghanistan", he pointed out.

Cyprus delegate to the UN Constantine Moushoutas, said, "I definitely reject that our votes mean we are targetting the United States. There are certain issues that are important to our part of the world, certain issues where the United States is in a minority."

Chief delegate of Singapore Kishore Mahbubani said, "Just because a country does not follow the same voting pattern as the US does not mean that it is voting against the United States."

Diplomats from developing countries also do not see any linkage between the voting behaviour of a country at the UN to its bilateral ties with the US "The United Nations is an international forum and what we do there, should not be linked with our ties with Washington", said one of them.

The Reagan administration said in its report to the Congress that behaviour in the UN is but one dimension of a country's relations with the US—economic, strategic and political factors can be and often are, more important to the US interests and policy. But even when this is the case, no country's behaviour at the UN is irrelevant to its bilateral ties with the US, it said.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1945

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PACT SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

India and Pakistan have finalised a wide range of areas in agricultural research for a programme of mutual cooperation, reports UNI.

The areas will include horticulture, rice, cotton and pulses production, livestock production and health, farm water management, aquaculture, biological control of pests and disease and plant genetic resources.

The subjects of cooperation, to form part of a two-year work plan, were identified by Indian and Pakistani scientists at the end of a one-week visit to New Delhi by a delegation of Pakistani agricultural experts.

An agreed minutes of discussion was signed in the Capital on Friday by the leaders of the two sides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research director general Dr N S Randhawa and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council chairman Dr Amir Muhammed.

Signing the minutes, Dr Randhawa and Dr Muhammed expressed the hope that this would mark a beginning of a fruitful cooperation between the agriculture scientists of the two countries.

Dr Muhammed said for the scientists it was a "sacred mission" to strive to eradicate hunger and poverty. He was sure both countries could benefit much from the research and technological cooperation.

The visit of the Pakistani delegation follows a similar visit by an Indian team led by Dr Randhawa to Pakistan earlier this year. The visits are in pursuance of an Indo-Pakistan agreement

on agricultural cooperation signed in July last year.

Dr Randhawa told newsmen that in the cooperation programme, India was particularly interested in genetic improvement of cattle breeds by taking up joint projects.

India could also benefit from the Pakistani scientists' research on citrus fruits like Kinnow orange as well as date palm.

The Pakistani side, Dr Muhammed said was interested among other things, in arid zone research, poultry and quail production, dairying, inland fisheries, honey bee and sugar cane breeding. He commended the "tremendous progress" made by India in various fields of agriculture. He was particularly impressed by the infrastructure for agriculture research and education built in this country.

The cooperation programme also includes mutual exchange of visits by experts and exchange of information relating to agricultural research. Besides joint workshops in areas of mutual interest would be organised alternatively in India and Pakistan.

Earlier, the Pakistani delegation called on Union Agriculture Minister G S Dhillon and Minister of State for Agriculture Yogendra Makwana. Mr Dhillon expressed the hope that the cooperation programme would be a bridge between the two countries for mutual benefit.

The delegation, which visited some research institutions in the country over the last few days, is scheduled to leave for Islamabad on Saturday.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1947

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN LONDON

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by K.N. Malik]

[Text]

LONDON, June 25.

THE external affairs minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, who met the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Monday, expressed India's concern about the involvement of a British security firm in the actual commando operation in Sri Lanka.

The KMS, a British private firm registered in Channel Islands, which has been used for providing security to British diplomatic missions abroad is alleged to have not only trained Lankan pilots and other security personnel. They have also been flying gunship helicopters in bombing operations against Tamils in Sri Lanka.

A British newspaper had earlier said that KMS personnel were identified as pilots of gunship helicopters which bombed Tamil civilians.

The British side held that the government had nothing to do with the private firm though it had used it for providing security to its diplomatic missions on Beirut and Amman. Britain has neither supplied helicopters to Sri Lanka, which the latter used for bombing Tamil civilians, nor contracted the KMS for any duties in Lanka.

TRAINING LANKANS

The KMS, according to British sources, was merely providing training facilities to the Sri Lanka security forces.

Mr. Shankar and Sir Geoffrey also discussed the contentious issue of differing perceptions on the treatment of extremist Sikhs in the U.K.

India held that Britain could deport some extremist Sikhs wanted

for crimes in India as had been done in the case of Libyans. The British maintained that it was not possible for them to deport extremist Sikhs without giving them a chance to appeal in a British court.

The two sides, however, agreed that the official level talks between experts to work out the modalities for a comprehensive extradition treaty could begin here at a mutually convenient time. The talks could not be linked with India naming a minister on a panel to discuss with his British counterpart the overall framework of extremist problems.

SPECIAL PANEL

It has also been agreed that the British minister, Mr. Timothy Renton, named to represent Britain on the panel, would come to India for talks on the issue. British sources, however, maintained that though two sets of dates had been suggested for Mr. Renton's visit, before he left India would have to name the minister with whom he would discuss the issue of Sikh extremists in this country.

The sources maintained that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, had agreed in principle that the problem would be discussed by the panel which would include Indian and British ministers.

Britain continued to maintain that it would not be easy for it to put in place an extradition treaty. It would be better for India to make use of the U.K. offer that the provisions of the European convention on prevention of terrorism could be extended to India.

Britain was also prepared to make some amendments in the Commonwealth Fugitive Offenders Act and the Suppression of Terrorism Act to make it easier for India to extradite those wanted for specific crimes in India.

It was also learnt that India and Britain have finally resolved the problem of posting British drug officers in India. The persons who are to be posted have been issued visas to go to India. Some formalities, however, need to be fulfilled before the officers can actually leave.

Last week the British foreign office received from its Indian counterpart an aide-memoire asking for assurances on sharing of intelligence gathered by the drug officers. The assurances have been given verbally and would be confirmed in writing.

SANCTIONS AGAINST SA

Mr. Shiv Shankar and Sir Geoffrey also discussed the forthcoming meeting of seven Commonwealth heads of nations, including the Indian and British Prime Ministers in August.

This summit will review the eminent person's group (EPG) report on South Africa.

The issue of sanctions and the Indian Prime Minister's strong feelings that Britain should go along with other Commonwealth leaders in imposing sanctions against the Pretoria regime came up for discussion during the 25-minute meeting.

It is understood that Sir Geoffrey apprised Mr. Shankar of Britain's position on the issue, which is that sanctions would not work and if they did they would only hurt the blacks in South Africa.

It is understood that Sir Geoffrey stated the steps Britain was proposing to take against South Africa in consultation with her EEC partners and other allies, mainly the United States.

Sir Geoffrey also addressed the heads of Commonwealth missions where he stated the British foreign policy position. He was closely questioned on the British position on sanctions against South Africa.

MEETING OF INDO-LIBYAN JOINT COMMISSION REPORTED

Indian Offers of Help

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

India has offered cooperation in some new areas in the field of industry, trade and commerce, particularly in automobile and telecommunications with Libya.

The offer was made at the inaugural session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission in the Capital on Wednesday, when Industry Minister N D Tiwari said India could participate in setting up automobile and telecommunications industry in Libya.

"We could start by assembling four-wheel drive vehicles and expand to manufacture a wide range of products in the automobile sector", Mr Tiwari, who is co-chairman of the Joint Commission, said.

Offering assistance in setting up new systems and maintenance and operation of existing telecommunications networks, Mr Tiwari referred to India's capacity and efforts to set up a vast telecom network indigenously.

At present 15 Indian companies are operating in Libya, executing 62 projects valued at Rs 1610 crore. The works completed so far amount to Rs 1200 crore, or about 74.5 per cent of the overall contract value.

Libyan Industry Minister Hasan Abdul Att al-Barghashi, who is also the co-chairman of the joint commission, lauded India's role in his country's developmental activities, and reiterated

Libya's commitment to strengthening relations with India at all levels.

Both Ministers referred to the important role the joint commission played in Indo-Libyan relations, and said it had accentuated the pace of economic and technical cooperation.

Mr Tiwari spoke of the two countries' commitment, as members of the nonaligned movement, to the cause of creating a more equitable world economic order, and said Indo-Libyan cooperation subscribed to the idea of South-South cooperation.

He assured the Libyan Minister that the Indian companies would do their best in assisting Libya in civil construction programme. Various projects have already been identified for participation of Indian civil construction companies.

Mr Barghashi on his part told the Joint Commission that all major problems faced by the Indian companies, particularly relating to payments, would be tackled in a short term time-bound programme. While Libya was keen on availing of expertise and capabilities of the Indian organisations in various sectors of engineering construction and consultancy, Mr Barghashi said he would urge the Indian side to bear with Libya's current financial problems.

Points of Disagreement

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Text]

India and Libya could not arrive at an agreement on trade, commerce and industry till late in the evening because of the North African nations' insistence on repaying outstanding dues in the form of crude oil, reports UNI.

The Indo-Libyan Joint Commission, which ended its three-day deliberation in Delhi on Friday was scheduled to sign an agreement in the afternoon. The signing was, however, put off as the Libyan delegation wanted

amendments in certain clauses of the draft.

India refused to accept the Libyan proposal because it has no facilities to refine Libyan heavy crude in refineries within the country.

Industry Minister N D Tiwari and Libyan Industry Minister Hasan Atti Al-Berghashli, who is leading his country's delegation to the Commission meeting, are continuing discussion to sort out the differences.

Trade Protocol Signed

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

India and Libya on Saturday signed a protocol for accelerating mutual trade, commerce and industrial cooperation, reports PFI.

Industry Minister N D Tiwari and his Libyan counterpart, Hussan Abdul Atti Al Barghashi signed the protocol at the end of the Indo-Libyan joint commission meeting in Delhi.

The Libyan Government has sought the expertise of the Indian companies for training their personnel in administration, implementation of projects and designing and planning of small scale industries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the conclusion of Libya-India cultural agreement and exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Both India and Libya acknowledged the fact that there is great scope for raising the level of trade between the two countries.

Mr Tiwari said that as fellow members of the non-aligned movement, the two countries are committed to the cause of creating a more equitable world order in which the people's voice prevailed and no one is exploited.

The Indo-Libyan friendship is an example of how countries with different historical backgrounds could work together for mutual benefit as well as for the larger ideals of universal good.

Mr Barghashi reiterated Libya's commitment to strengthen relations with India at all levels. He also commended the valued contribution made by the Indian companies in the development of his country.

At present, 15 Indian companies are executing 62 projects valued at Rs 1610 crore in Libya. They had already completed work worth Rs 1200 crore by 30 April this year, an official release said.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1939

WRITER PRAISES GANDHI PERFORMANCE AT CALCUTTA MEETING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Ashis Barman]

[Text]

Calcutta

It was hardly a story of the handsome, intellectually-alert Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi surrounded by fashionable feminine charm: extending graceful conventional welcome at the beginning of a function and then fading away from the scene, allowing male supremacy on the realm of thought to prevail when the show really begins.

Not in the least. The function arranged by the Ladies Study Group here on Tuesday particularly the panel discussion between 12 unwed women from various walks of life and the Prime Minister, managed by the alert and informed women themselves, was an eye-opener. This was certainly rare, if not unprecedented, even in a country guided by such a towering female personality for so long as late Indira Gandhi. What was surprising to this writer, (who is deeply sceptical about the intellectual contribution of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, to which the Ladies Study Group affirms its affiliation) was the socially relevant nature of the panel discussion, evidently conducted by women aware of many basic problems faced by the country today.

For instance, in her brief, pointed welcome address the president of the group, Mrs Rakhi Sarkar underlined to the Prime

Minister the fact that 50 per cent of the wretched of this country, need a leader to articulate their aspirations and oversee their cause. She assured Mr Gandhi that women on their part would bear their responsibility in such a difficult endeavour.

The tone of the engrossing panel discussion was set by the welcome address itself and Mr Gandhi was superb in his balanced, cool exposition of even debatable governmental policies. In reply to a probing question regarding the danger of increasing the already menacing proportion of the unemployment problem through indiscriminate use of computers and higher technology, Mr Gandhi dwelled at length on the complex issues involved, trying to demolish the fear as untenable.

For one thing, he held, the use of computers and higher technology have to be phased over socially crucial sectors, not as fashionable status symbols, but to increase productivity and decrease the cost of the produce for social consumption. Thus, he said, a rough calculation has established the fact that the production cost of wheat per kilo in the country is at least double or treble to that of some other advanced countries, despite the fact that indigenous food produc-

tion in India has increased considerably in recent years. Still, the high cost factor keeps it beyond the reach of the poor for many months. The new scientific-technological advance must ensure that this trend is reversed. Similarly, he said the supply of drinking water, through the use of technology, should be ensured, and hopefully, this would be attained sooner than later.

To a question whether rural India, which is still in the last century — let alone advancing towards the 21st century in positive terms — is deriving the benefits of technological advance, Mr Gandhi tended to simplify his affirmative answer one-dimensionally rather than touch and explain the complex social factors limiting the gains of technological benefits from covering all sections of rural and urban India. Mr Gandhi was no doubt totally correct when he cited the use of fertilisers, high yielding seeds etc by the farmers as indicating their technological advance instead of backwardness.

The one-dimensional answer failed to satisfy the basic thrust of the question which evidently kept in mind over 50 per cent of the wretched of the earth — the landless poor, poor farmers with an acre or less land, unemployed and

so on. Only if Mr Gandhi had touched these retarding social factors, which cannot be resolved quickly, but which have to be tackled through planning and reforms, his reply would have been as convincing as in the earlier phases of the discussion.

Mr Gandhi, however, was brilliant when he dwelled on the relationship of a technologically stalemated economy, unable to renew itself for fear of deepening of unemployment. He underlined the fact that such an economy slowly tends to break down, creating much deeper social crises than it faces to begin with. Scientific-technological advance per se does not increase unemployment, it shifts employment opportunities, and if the overall economy can come alive, which the planned Indian one is designed to, then to the extent the economy becomes vibrant it creates more and more employment. The stalemated economy on the other hand goes down the drain.

But scientific-technological advance has to be basically indigenous. No country in the world is prepared to render the latest technological advance to any other country. While foreign technology has to be imported in some crucial sectors, in order to absorb them and improve them according to our genius, Mr Gandhi held, the basic thrust of his government is to ensure the flowering of Indian science and technology.

Admitting the charge that in many spheres of consumer articles the Indian scene shows domination of multinationals, on the specious plea of technological import, Mr Gandhi said that this has come about due to the failure of the private sector industries operating in these sectors to advance R and D. This is hardly conducive to the long-term interests of the country. He did not spell out whether there

was any action programme to reverse this trend, and, unfortunately, none of the participants managed to ask for an elaboration on the point.

The more than an hour long panel discussion covered wide range of issues, from culture, education, health, environment and even questions on discipline and divisive forces. The questions came in fragmented forms, though they had innate inter-relationships. This made the explanatory tasks of Mr Gandhi difficult and sometimes vague and abstract.

For instance, in dealing with the problems of increasing divisiveness in our polity and certain aspects of culture, Mr Gandhi tended to become metaphysical in his stress on the decay of our spiritual content. In itself what he tried to underline was hardly irrelevant, but it began to appear rather tenuous since he did not relate the spiritual decay with its complex social roots. With the glaring social inequalities, scourge of black money at all levels, increasing pressures of unemployment and underemployment, compounded with the explosion in the modern communication media spewing out the conspicuous consumption pattern of the well-off day in and day out. Add to these baneful influences the competitive political thoughtlessness and then one gets the genesis of the lumpenisation trend of our culture, education, sense of discipline and so on.

Mr Gandhi was correct in saying that the new education policy was less elitist than the obtaining one, since it envisages better education for a much larger segment of students than available today. Good education today is available only to the families which are able to spend annually seven to eight thousand rupees for their wards.

But this juxtapositioning of the two systems tends to leave out the vital questions of rendering literacy drive and improvement in primary education, which can be ignored only at the long term peril of the country.

Similarly, Mr Gandhi was correct in stating that mere statal intervention fails to generate cultural creativity for the better. It calls for an overall social stimulation, of vibrant intellectual inter-actions. But then the conditions of such positive impulses tend to get smothered in the midst of the already noted social decay, bereft of radical reforms and steps to banish parasites from strutting around the stage at every level of our existence.

The stress on Indian spiritual renaissance was hardly misplaced. Mr Gandhi was right in stating that the new cultural spiritual renaissance he envisages cannot be based on borrowed Western styles nor on local religious orthodoxy and conservatism. But the humane, equity oriented, modern spiritual-cultural flowering that Mr Gandhi was suggesting as the objective of the country would continue to evade us till we are cursed with the glaring existence of disparities and are lorded over by the black money emperors, openly or veiled. Meanwhile one can and must wage a constant struggle against these baneful influences to ultimately overcome them.

But for certain simplifications, perhaps emanating from deliberate evasions from spelling out his entire mind at one go publicly, the overall explanation and analysis of certain vital aspects of our problems articulated by Mr Gandhi was in one word superb. He was cool, coherent, patient and often brilliant in his overall grasps of the issues discussed so animatedly by the women, and women alone.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1941

TENURE OF CENTER-STATE RELATIONS PANEL EXTENDED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Jun 86 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 25.—The Union Government is understood to have decided to extend the tenure of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations by six months, till the end of the year, as six of the 22 State Governments have not responded to its questionnaire for more than two years.

The commission's term ends on June 30 and a notification giving it more time is likely to be issued on Monday.

The Governments which have yet to send their replies are Punjab, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Manipur and Rajasthan. Punjab, Kashmir and Sikkim are ruled by non-Congress (I) Governments.

In a recent statement Mr Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria, chairman of the commission, made it clear that "the task before the commission is at once vast and complex. In these endeavours the cooperation of all concerned, including the State Governments and the political parties, is not only welcome but also very necessary."

Mr Justice Sarkaria hoped that the "State Governments of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim who have not so far responded to the commission's questionnaire would do so at the earliest possible so that their views on various aspects of Union-State relations may not go unrepresented before the commission."

The Sarkaria Commission was set up on June 9, 1982 and two members were appointed to it later. They are Mr B. Sivaraman, former Cabinet Secretary and later a member of the Planning Commission, and Dr S. R. Sen, former member of the Planning Commission, and a consultant of the World Bank. Dr Sivaraman had headed several committees on the backward areas.

For Mr Justice Sarkaria it is the second commission he is presiding over. He had earlier inquired into charges against a Chief Minister of a southern State.

The commission was set up after a statement in Parliament by Mrs Gandhi on March 24, 1983.

She had said: "The Government have been considering for some time past the need for a review of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States. While keeping in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years, such a review will take into account the importance of the unity and integrity of the country for promoting the welfare of the people. The Government have accordingly decided to set up a one-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr R. S. Sarkaria, retired judge of the Supreme Court of India to go into these matters."

"The commission will examine the working of the arrangements between the Centre and the State, and recommend such changes in the said arrangements as may be appropriate within the present constitutional framework."

In the first six months of its existence the commission prepared a detailed questionnaire covering re-

lations, the role played by the State mainly the Centre-State legislative relations, the role played by State Governors, administrative relations, financial relations, economic and social planning, industry, trade and commerce, food and civil supplies, agriculture and education.

There were about 120 detailed questions on these topics and ran into 32 pages. Many supplementary questions were added to these later on.

The commission has so far received 375 replies to its questionnaire. They run into thousands of pages.

Seven hundred people appeared before the commission. They included former judges, former Governors, Chief Ministers of 16 States, Justices, former civil servants, scholars and experts in various fields.

The commission also heard the representatives of a number of regional parties.

Some senior members who were associated with framing the Constitution met the commission and gave their considered views based on their experience in the Constituent Assembly.

Sixteen State Governments replied and sent their memorandums to the commission.

The commission visited 15 States and two Union Territories—Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and U.P., besides Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry.

The major political parties of the country have replied to the questionnaire. No reply has come from the Akali Dal.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1918

CONGRESS-I ORGANIZATIONAL POLLS POSTPONED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, June 30.—The Congress (I) organizational elections have again been put off, and now these are likely to be completed either by the end of September or beginning of October, Mr Arjun Singh, vice-president said today.

He said the party poll was being deferred because of the monsoon and, as soon as these were over, the elections would be held.

Replying to questions, he said the elections had not been postponed, but had been merely rescheduled and the new schedule would be announced soon.

When asked if there was a chance of further rescheduling of the poll if the monsoon was prolonged, Mr Arjun Singh replied: "I do not think so. After all, there cannot be cloud-bursts all over India".

He said the party poll would not take place in Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir for reasons already stated.

On the code of conduct for Congressmen, which was to come into effect several months ago, but has been postponed, Mr Arjun Singh said: "It will come in good time".

He added that a number of suggestions to alter the code had come from the State units and

these were being scrutinized, before the code was given a final shape. He said he could not recollect what these suggestions were.

On Jammu and Kashmir, Mr Arjun Singh ruled out the possibility of the Congress (I) staking its claim to form a Government there with the help of 14 MLAs of a breakaway National Conference group headed by Mr G. M. Shah.

Replying to questions he said the political step that is to be taken in Jammu and Kashmir next would depend on the evaluation of the situation to be made between now and by the time the six-month period of the Governor's rule was over. This evaluation, he said, would basically have to be a Government evaluation.

Mr Arjun Singh was asked what "reciprocal arrangement" the Congress (I) had had with the Bharatiya Janata Party in the just-concluded Rajya Sabha biennial elections from that State. He replied that he was not aware of it. Asked if the Congress (I) would reciprocate when the occasion for it arose, he replied: "I do not know when and if the occasion will arise".

/9317

CSO: 4600/1936

CONGRESS-I DELEGATES WIN IN MAHARASHTRA ELECTION

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

BOMBAY, July 4.

THE chief minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, and five other Congress candidates were declared elected to the upper house of the state legislature in the biennial elections held today.

Mr. Chavan polled the maximum number of votes (33)—seven more than the number required to win in the first round of the preferential system of voting.

Besides the chief minister, the other Congress nominees who won were Dr. Shrikant Jichkar, minister of state for finance (32 votes), Mr. Rohidas Patil, minister of state for revenue (30 votes), Mr. Jayantnrao Tilak, chairman of the legislative council (27 votes), Dr. Leon D'Souza, former mayor of Bombay (27 votes) and Mr. Vasant Chavan (28 votes).

The total number of first preference votes polled in favour of all the Congress candidates was 177, as against the party's strength of 159 and ten independent supporters.

Mr. A. R. Antulay, former chief minister, who is the lone member of the Bharatiya Congress Party, is also believed to have voted for a Congress candidate.

At least seven opposition members, therefore, seemed to have cross-voted in favour of the Congress candidates. As a result, two of the four successful opposition candidates could not win in the first count.

In proportion to their respective strengths in the assembly, the Congress and the opposition were expected to win six and four seats, respectively, in the first count.

But the opposition parties which had put up one more candidate, hoping for cross-voting from Congress members, were disappointed. Mr. Arun Mehta (Congress-S) and Mr. V. G. Hande (PWP) were elected in the first round, with 28 and 26 votes, respectively.

Mr. Haasmukh Upadhyaya (Janata) with 25 first preference votes, and Mr. Murlidhar Pawar (Congress-S) with 23 votes, were elected after the fourth round of counting, when fourth preference votes were taken into account.

In fact, Mr. Pawar was elected by a "process of elimination", as two other

candidates in the field, Mr. Arvind Gawali (Congress-S), with five votes and Mr. Gulabnrao Patil (Ind.) with a solitary vote, were eliminated.

The Congress victory was greeted with crackers by jubilant party supporters. The Congress camp felt that the polling figures were a slap on the face of Mr. Sharad Pawar, who had put up three Congress(S) nominees instead of his party's legitimate quota of two.

The BROC president, Mr. Murlidhar Deora, and Mr. Guradas Kamat, MP, congratulated the chief minister and other winning candidates of the ruling party.

In separate statements, they said the poll would further strengthen the Congress "which was committed to implement its poll pledges."

Following is the party position in the 78-member Maharashtra legislative council after today's results:

Congress	33
Progressive Democratic Front	18
Rashtriya Lokshahi Aghadi	7
Bharatiya Congress	5
Shiv Sena	2
Vacant	13

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CSO: 4600/1942

REPORT ON MEETING OF 'BREAKAWAY' AKALI DAL GROUP

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

ANANDPUR SAHIB,
July 5 (UNI)

THE 62-year-old Akali Dal today formally split with the breakaway group electing Mr. P. S. Badal as its 'president' 'replacing' Mr. S. S. Barnala.

This decision was taken at a session of delegates convened here by the dissidents.

The session, which turned out to be a public meeting near the historic Takht Keshgarh Sahib, adopted several resolutions describing the Anandpur Sahib resolution "as the panacea for all Sikh problems."

By one resolution, the breakaway group expressed serious doubts and reservations about the Punjab accord, saying that it had "taken the Sikhs nowhere."

Significantly, in his presidential speech, Mr. Badal chose to praise Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale for his "sacrifices" for the "panth."

The breakaway Akali Dal legislature party "leader," Captain Amrinder Singh, was conspicuous by his absence at the session. However, a message sent by him regretting his inability to attend the meeting was read out. Capt. Amrinder Singh supported the candidature of Mr. Badal for the party's presidentship in the letter.

Some other dissident party legislators also did not attend the session.

Mr. Badal was elected president of the group unanimously amid slogans of "Raj karega khalsa" and "Jo bole so nihai" after his name was proposed by the former SGPC president, Mr. Gurcharan Singh Tohra.

He called upon the Sikhs to offer "tough resistance" to the Barnala government which, he alleged, was killing innocent people in the state.

Adopting a militant posture, Mr. Badal praised the services rendered by several top Akali leaders in their "fight" to get "justice" for Punjab.

He said the Sikhs wanted fulfilment of the promises made to them by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. "Despite years of struggle, the Sikhs have not been able to get a state of their choice carved out since most of the Punjabi-speaking areas have been left out of the reorganised state," he charged.

Claiming that the party headed by him was the 'real' Akali Dal, Mr. Badal said it would continue its fight for the implementation of the Anandpur Sahib resolution, release of the Jodhpur detenus, reinstatement of army deserters and freeing of those arrested by the Barnala government.

Later, the meeting adopted a resolution demanding the immediate release of the 'Akali Takht' jathedar, Gurdev Singh, Bhai Mohkam Singh and Prof. Darshan Singh "Ragi" and Hari Singh Dilwal, religious singers.

It warned the government that if these people were not released forthwith, the entire responsibility for the consequences would lie with the government.

A political resolution adopted at the meeting said the 'Akali Dal' had come to the conclusion that "after experimenting with one Sachar formula, regional formula and the award of a truncated Punjabi Suba and the struggle thereafter, there is no accommodation of our viewpoint of having a

separate linguistic, cultural and religious entity in a multilingual and multinational India."

The resolution added: "The massacre of Sikhs, atrocities by the government and the suppression and repression of the Sikhs have further fortified their conviction in the realisation of the Anandpur Sahib resolution."

The resolution called upon all the Sikhs to unite under "the keatri flag" of the Akali Dal for the fulfilment of the Anandpur Sahib resolution.

By another resolution, the parallel Akali Dal expressed "serious doubts and reservations" about the success of the Punjab accord.

It said senior Akali leaders had reservations and inhibitions about the Punjab accord but decided to give a

trial to it. "After a lapse of nine months," it said, "the Sikhs are going nowhere."

The resolution rejected reports of the various commissions set up under the Punjab accord.

Another resolution condemned the Barnala government for sending the police into the Golden Temple complex and blamed it for causing the split in the party.

The resolution, while listing various "failures" of Mr. Barnala, "removed" him from the post of party president.

Mr. Sukhjinder Singh, former minister and a leading dissident Akali leader, claimed that 342 of the 440 delegates attended today's session and said that it "proves that Mr. Barnala has lost the confidence of his party".

/9317

CSO: 4600/1944

REPORT ON MEETING OF JANATA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 5.

THE central leadership of the Janata Party has expressed disillusionment with the "poor performance" of the Barnala government in Punjab, which is "fast losing confidence of both the majority and minority communities in the state."

The leadership's views were conveyed to the national executive of the party by its president, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, who pointed to the "disturbing trends" evident in the continued migration of minorities from the state.

The executive will tomorrow adopt a resolution spelling out its views on the Punjab situation as also on "some other specific issues."

He noted that as in Punjab there was considerable deterioration in the law and order situation in UP.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar made critical reference to an emerging pattern of attack on non-Congress governments, as indicated by statements made by junior ministers like Mr. H. R. Bhargava and Mr. K. K. Tewari. At another level, the Prime Minister's statement in West Bengal points in the same direction.

He spoke of the contradiction in the Congress's approach to the Barnala government, with some of the party spokesman calling for its ouster while the Prime Minister was willing "to give a tremendous certificate" to the chief minister.

At the same time, the Janata leader was not in favour of going along with other parties which, while supporting Mr. Barnala, wanted the army to take

over the administration in parts of Punjab.

As for Assam, a sense of insecurity still haunted sections of the people, he said.

Nor was he enthusiastic about the Mizoram accord. He pleaded that he had not studied details of the accord but drew the members' attention to reports which suggested that "it is a total surrender."

Referring to the pay commission's recommendations, he pointed to the imperative of a national income-wage

policy to be formulated in consultation with the state governments. For, as a result of the snowballing effect of the pay panel's recommendations, state governments would have to face demands their resources could not meet.

The executive later passed on to the agenda and endorsed a programme of strengthening the organisation and defining issues on which it should mobilise mass support.

The members agreed that the party should organise agitations on the issues of regional imbalances and calling for a "reverse flow of resources" to areas the backwardness of which has been accentuated through successive plans.

It reaffirmed its opposition to the choice of a populous area in Balasore (Orissa) for the national missile testing range "ignoring" several constructive alternative suggestions offered by the party.

PTI adds: The language agitation in Karnataka also figured in the Janata executive meeting, with the West Bengal unit of the party taking exception to a veteran party leader heading the stir.

KERALA CPI-M REPORTED HEADING FOR SPLIT

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH In English 5 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

Trivandrum, July 4: Dissensions within the Kerala state unit of the CPI(M) have assumed significant proportions with a large section of the rank and file reportedly rallying behind the expelled state committee member and MLA, Mr M.V. Raghavan. Latest developments indicate that the party's strength may get substantially eroded and it seems to be heading for a split. The Trichur district committee has already got divided over the expulsion issue.

Belying the CPI(M) general secretary, Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad's claim that Mr Raghavan's expulsion would not create even a ripple, a growing number of party workers are switching over their allegiance to the expelled leader. This is more apparent in his home district, Cannanore.

Mr Raghavan is now touring various parts of the state to explain the issues that led to his expulsion. He draws fairly large crowds wherever he goes.

The extent of the divisions within the party became evident when the chief whip of the CPI(M) legislature party, Mr C.K. Chakrapani, yesterday openly declared his support for Mr Raghavan. Mr Chakrapani was one of the signatories of the alternative political resolution

presented to the last party congress held in Calcutta by Mr Raghavan which ultimately led to his expulsion. Mr Chakrapani told a news conference in Trichur yesterday that six more MLAs would join him in support of Mr Raghavan.

Following the lead given by Mr Chakrapani, prominent party leaders in Trichur have openly started backing Mr Raghavan, claiming that they have been receiving thousands of letters from cadres in support of their stand. Mr Chakrapani said the situation in the party was similar to the one prevailing in 1964. Meanwhile, Mr Raghavan's supporters have been holding secret meetings to chalk out their strategy.

In his public speeches, Mr Raghavan is at pains to explain that he is a true Marxist and stood by the stand taken by the party in 1964 that the Congress is the foremost enemy of the people.

The party has changed its stand and that had provoked him and some others to circulate a note of dissent in the party congress, he says. He adds that he will appeal to the party leadership to correct its "mistakes."

The CPI(M) leadership has also taken steps to counter Mr Raghavan's moves. It has already taken disciplinary action against some of Mr Raghavan's supporters, including the Trichur area committee secretary, Mr K. Kannan.

There are also reports that Mr Raghavan is planning to form a "Real" Marxist party. His associates say that a convention of his supporters will be held in Cannanore shortly where a final decision regarding the formation of a new party will be taken. The developments in the Kerala state unit of the CPI(M) will be discussed at the party's central committee meeting beginning in New Delhi next Monday.

The immediated beneficiaries of these developments within the CPI(M) are the Congress(I) and the ruling United Democratic Front (UDF). Although itself divided, the UDF is certainly going to gain from differences in the ranks of the principal Opposition party during the Assembly elections that are scheduled to be held within ten months.

The state Congress(I) leaders have already started discussing the possibility of calling the elections in either September or October.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1946

PRESS BRIEFED ON CPI-M CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

CPI-M general secretary EMS Namboodiripad on Tuesday sharply criticised the Centre for 'bungling' the Punjab issue "right from the beginning", and accused the dissident Akalis of 'blessing' the extremists.

Briefing newsmen on the party central committee's four day meeting in the Capital, which ended on Monday, Mr Namboodiripad said while the Punjab accord provided for certain terms on Chandigarh and territorial transfers and water sharing between Punjab and Haryana, the Centre "has bungled the whole thing" with commissions.

Instead of adhering to the terms of the Accord and keeping the commitment, the Centre had dragged its feet. Failure to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab and settle water dispute "has worsened the situation". The Venkataramaiah Commission had identified 45,000 acres that should go to Haryana, but even that has been referred to Justice Desai, he pointed out.

"Bungled is the most moderate term to use", Mr Namboodiripad said, and added that the central committee had noted the developments with concern.

Both he and the central committee were unsparing in their criticism of the dissident Akalis, led by Mr Parkash Singh Badal and Mr G S Tohra, whose activities "have added to the complexity of the situation".

The committee in a resolution alleged that the extremists were "now op-

erating with the blessings of the dissident Akalis", and appealed to all people to isolate and fight the extremists. In reply to a question, Mr Namboodiripad said the CPI-M had dissociate itself from the Barnala-led Akali Dal on 'many points'.

The resolution, while expressing concern over the Punjab situation, curiously also held that the Punjab Accord had brought to end the prolonged state of armed confrontation in that part of the country, as had the Assam Accord and now the Mizo Accord.

"We do not say, we welcome the Mizo accord", Mr Namboodiripad said referring to the party resolution which observed that in essence "the leader of an insurgent army is put in the position of the Chief Minister of the State while the elected Chief Minister himself has doubts on how the accord will work".

Mr Namboodiripad aired 'apprehensions' about the impact this would have on the neighbouring states in the region where forces of destabilisation and secessionism are in operation.

The committee accused the AGP Government in Assam of using its newly acquired power to attack the Opposition parties and minorities and imposing majority community's language on the minorities.

It also termed as 'serious development' the language-boundary agitation in Karnataka and Maharashtra, and regretted imposition of their state lan-

guages on minorities. The resolution found the rapid growth of Hindu, Muslim and other fundamentalism forces a serious threat to national unity and integrity.

On the domestic, national front, the committee attacked the Centre's new economic and educational policies. The heavy concessions given to big business and foreign multinationals were detrimental to the national interests, the resolution said and voiced concern at the "privatisation of public sector enterprises" recommended by Arjun Sengupta Committee.

The resolution termed the educational policy as 'elitist' and said it went back on the national goal of universal and free education up to the secondary stage. While it was necessary to bring the education system in line with modern science and technology, this should be based on universalisation of primary and secondary education, the resolution said.

On international issues, the central committee said recent negotiations for Indo-US collaboration in defence research were 'ominous' and the 'clear departure' from the policies of the past. Unless put to a stop, these would "end in a disaster for the country".

The resolution observed that the recent deterioration of Indo-Pakistan relations, the daily attacks on the Tamils in Sri Lanka, use of Pakistan and Bangladesh soils for training terrorists to operate in India "are matters of serious concern for our country".

/9317

CSO: 4600/1943

STATEHOOD DEMAND GAINING GROUND IN ARUNACHAL

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by Gautam Chaudhuri]

[Text]

THE demand for full Statehood is slowly gaining ground in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Politicians, Ministers and officials are waiting for the Centre's reaction.

The demand has been made to the Centre by the Arunachal Government repeatedly. The Arunachal Pradesh Assembly had unanimously passed two resolutions upholding the demand in two of its earlier sessions. Similar representations have also been made to the Centre by the Chief Minister and other politicians of the State.

Mr Gegong Apang, Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, feels the demand is perfectly justified and hopes the Centre will take an early decision in this regard. "But we are surely not going to make it an issue", he says. The Centre, he feels, will arrive at a decision at the appropriate time, since it has always been sympathetic to the State's problems and demands.

The Chief Minister feels Statehood to Arunachal should not be denied for too long since it is the most peaceful State in the north-east region, if not in the country. This point, he stresses, should be taken into account in view of the general instability in the north-eastern region. "We have no law and order problem. Peace here is permanent and the Government is the stablest in the region. This should go in our favour", he says.

FASTER GROWTH

A full Statehood, according to Mr Apang, will definitely usher in change in the State and development work can be carried on at a faster pace than at present. He feels certain things the Territory needs cannot be executed within the present framework. He is of the opinion that the Union Territories Act is a bit constrictive and

does not give much leeway for the State Government, even though "we have the best of relations with all the Lieutenant Governors who have come to the State".

The officials, in private, agreed with the Chief Minister's arguments in favour of full Statehood. They feel the "political will" which can be imposed on an administration by a State Government can be used to the State's immense advantage, if guided along the right track. A State's problems can then be forcefully put forward, certain imbalances can be rectified, and more Central assistance can be expected since a more vociferous demand can be made by the people's representatives.

Mr Apang added that the people's opinion on this issue should be carefully assessed before the demand is pressed further. Arunachal, he claims, is ready to wear the mantle of Statehood, even though it continues to be one of the most backward States in the country and faces serious impediments in the way of rapid development.

The biggest problem facing the administration is the total absence of any infrastructural base. The rugged topography of Arunachal, where foothills and plains cover only 10% of the Territory's area, the rest being mountains offer the most serious challenge. Arunachal Pradesh is perhaps the only State in the country with a district like Dibang Valley, which is not linked by roads and has to depend entirely on air supply for even its basic needs. The Arunachal Government has to pay the Indian Air Force several crores of rupees each year for air-dropping supplies to the district.

PROMISIVE COST

The topographical problem makes the cost of development work prohibitive. Construction of even one km of road requires an expenditure of over Rs 1 crore and a short landslide can undo the hard work. Laying one km of power transmission line runs into lakhs of rupees. According to a senior official, the cost of sending a bag of cement from Itanagar, the capital to the northern border area can be a staggering Rs 700. "How can you expect to speed up development in this inhospitable terrain?", the official asks.

Geographical isolation has given rise to the problem of scattered habitation, which makes per capita investment prohibitive. The 84,000 sq km area of the Territory has a population of about 700,000, a density of only seven persons per sq km.

The officials say there are numerous tiny villages in the Territory, each village comprising two of three families and separated from each other by miles. The situation, according to officials, makes it well-nigh impossible to bring about integrated development within a short period. "You cannot build a hydroelectric power project, construct a road, and take up costly projects in each village since only a handful of the people will get the benefit", the officials say.

The isolated habitation makes it difficult to successfully use funds under various Central projects. An official points out that because of these inherent snags, projects like the Integrated Rural Development Programme have failed to improve the people's standard of living, even though substantial amounts of money have been made available to the State under the IRDP since the programme was launched.

In 1970-71, the average investment per beneficiary was around Rs 1,000 during the Sixth Plan, and the beneficiaries numbering over 45,000. At present, about Rs 15 lakhs are being given under the programme to each block—a "huge amount". The problem, to the administration is how to implement the programme successfully.

DISTANCES

A senior official points out that giving loans to people is not enough and does not make them self-sufficient. For instance, if someone is given money under the IRDP for setting up a small weaving unit in his village, the administration will have to make arrangements for the regular supply of raw materials, provide means for him to market his products. "You cannot expect him to trudge 5 to 15 kms of billy tracks to get his raw material and sell his produce to the nearest township," the official explains.

The administration is now planning to shepherd the village together so that the cost-benefit ratio could be maintained to some extent. "But it is a long and arduous process, and it is natural that one would be extremely reluctant to leave his native place and settle elsewhere."

The State Government has already requested the Centre to change the IRDP framework for Arunachal Pradesh to suit its peculiar conditions. Similar changes have already been brought about by the Centre for Arunachal in the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, which is being run after the National Rural Employment Programme since there are hardly 2% landless labourers among the people in Arunachal.

It is no wonder the territory trails far behind other parts of the country, since it is only under the Fifth Plan that Arunachal started getting the Centre's attention. Funds started flowing in only when the North East Frontier Agency was reconstituted as Arunachal Pradesh. Total investments made till the end of the Fourth Plan was a meagre Rs 35 crores. The plan allocation jumped to Rs 220.90 crores in the Sixth Plan from a mere Rs 117.89 crores in the Fourth Plan. The Seventh Plan outlay for the State has been estimated around Rs 500 crores.

INADEQUATE

Even then the investments provided to be inadequate. According to official figures, against an all-India average of 49 km of roads per 100 sq. kms, Arunachal's average is

only 10.3 kms of roads. Only 21.5% of villages in Arunachal have been electrified against a national average of about 63%. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State is only 30 units, in sharp contrast to the national average of 146 units.

Mr Shiva Swarup, Lieutenant Governor of the State, also feels that planning has to suit the conditions of the territory because of its topography or else no real achievements can be made. The basic requirement for Arunachal in his opinion, is to develop communication links, the absence of which has resulted not only in tardy progress and but also made it impossible to extend the benefits to the interior areas.

Perhaps with this idea in mind, stress has been laid on the improvement of transport and communication under the Seventh Plan in the Territory. About 1,500 kms of new roads are proposed under the plan, more Vayudoot services are expected to be introduced within Arunachal and a new airport is proposed at Itanagar. More than 50% of the Territory's budget is being spent for construction of roads and setting up communication links. The Arunachal Government has also requested the Centre to allow a second wireless channel, in addition to the police wireless system which is now the only way to establish links with various far-flung areas. The Chief Minister feels the P&T should also ensure a more effective service.

The Chief Minister and officials point out the rich hydroelectric power potential of the State needs to be tapped. Against the State's demand of 15 MW, the installed capacity has been raised to 12.42 MW by the end of the Sixth Plan, and is proposed to be increased by another 9.5 MW by the end of the Seventh Plan. The Chief Minister says that if four hydro electric projects are approved by the Centre, the State will have a surplus of power and will be able to supply power to West Bengal through the national grid. The Arunachal Government has, however, asked the Centre to shelve the proposed Rs 7,000 crore hydroelectric project at East Siang district, since it will destroy large areas of forest and render many homeless. Moreover, power from it will mainly benefit Assam, the Chief Minister says. "How can I allow destruction of my State, when its benefits will be derived mainly by another State?" he asks.

WRITER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 27 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by Gautam Chaudhuri]

[Text]

DISCONTENT against Assam is brewing over what the Arunachal Chief Minister and some officials describe as Assam's "encroachment" of over 500 sq. km. of the Union Territory. They feel the area belongs "to Arunachal Pradesh".

The issue, which has created bad blood between the people of Assam and Arunachal living in the disputed areas, has caused tension and nearly led to clashes on some occasions. Arunachal believes the issue, left unsettled, may lead to a serious situation in future, as happened recently between Nagaland and Assam over a border dispute.

Mr Gegong Apang, Chief Minister of Arunachal, feels the area, mostly bordering the East Siang district of the territory, should immediately be given back to Arunachal Pradesh. Mr Apang, who himself hails from that district, says his Government has already submitted its claims to the tripartite commission set up by the Centre in 1979 to investigate the dispute. Representatives of both Assam and Arunachal were included in the commission, which is yet to give its final decision.

The "disputed" area was given to Assam in 1951 when Arunachal was known as the North East Frontier Agency following a recommendation by a one-man commission Arunachal officials claim, the Commission was biased since the then Assam Chief Minister, Mr Gopinath Bordoloi, formed the commission. "It is natural that the report went in favour of Assam", the officials say.

NO SOLUTION

Mr Apang says there has been no solution yet despite serious efforts by him to solve the problem. He says the matter was taken up with the Salkia Government and subsequently with the new Government, formed by the Assam Gana Parishad. Mr Prafulla Mahanta, the new Assam Chief Minister, visited Itanagar in February this year at the request of Mr Apang and held meetings which raised hopes that the problem would be amicably solved.

Since then, Mr Apang says, the Assam Government has become silent on the issue, though he has invited Mr Mahanta several times to hold talks in this regard. He feels it will be "unwise" to keep the issue hanging since popular sentiments are involved. The opposition groups and the All-Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union have already tried to whip up public sentiments on the issue but failed because they are too weak and disorganized to achieve any success. "But one should not take chances", says Mr Apang.

A senior Arunachal official complains the Assam Government is acting in a Big Brotherly way. "It is because they know that we are peaceful by nature and have no police force which can retaliate as was done by the Nagaland police", he thinks.

TRAFFIC

Mr Apang also complains that traffic and those passing through the national highway in Assam are harassed on their way to Arunachal. He points out the highway is always closed to traffic

during "any" agitation in Assam, causing immense hardships to the Arunachal people. It is to circumvent these problems that the Chief Minister has requested the Centre to construct a parallel national highway connecting Sili-guri with Arunachal and other north eastern regions and by-passing Assam.

Resentment is also there, though still subdued about the way business is being cornered by people from other States. A section of young people is particularly angry about the matter. Officials blame the people of Arunachal themselves for the situation. According to them, no outsiders are allowed to settle or do business in Arunachal. The administration is powerless if the people of the Territory bring out permits in their own names and then sell them to outsiders at a premium, thus allowing the outsiders to conduct business on their behalf and make profits. A senior official says the youth of Arunachal should first do some "heart searching" before accusing the outsiders. The AAPSU's charter of demands in support of what it called a Territory-wide agitation in February, also demanded the ouster of outsiders from Arunachal. The agitation, failed to create any impact among the people.

Mr S. C. Vaish, Chief Secretary of Arunachal, feels the border problem with Assam can be solved through discussions and feels the AAPSU can be ignored. Of greater importance to the Territory, he feels apart from creating the basic infrastructure for development, is education since

the Territory will need more and more trained manpower in the years to come.

ADMINISTRATION

Mr Vaish explains that the Government now functions as a "single-line administration" as there is no dispersal of authority from the top. The administration has to be made more flexible when further development occurs and trained manpower will be needed in large numbers.

To solve the problem, the Government is now laying stress on a rapid spread of education throughout the territory,—the literacy rate is 20%, the lowest in the country. Education is free at all levels, primary schools are being set up in all parts of the Territory, and students are being sent to other States for higher education. According to officials, a university at Itanagar is expected to start functioning this year. The Government has allowed the Ramakrishna Mission and Vivekananda Kendra to set up schools in Arunachal. Christian missionaries, however, are not allowed to operate in Arunachal.

To ensure the Government is not deprived of its investment in manpower training, each student sent out for higher education has to furnish a bond. Under this he is bound to serve the Government

for a minimum of 10 years after the completion of his education. Senior officials hope that with these steps, the Government will have sufficient skilled manpower in within a decade. The Government is also pursuing a strict job reservation policy to lure educated young people into the administration.

MODERNIZATION

It is alleged by certain quarters that modernization is threatening the traditional ways of life of the 79 tribes and sub-tribes, who constitute about 80% of the population. Senior officials argue that though some change in their life-style cannot be ruled out following rapid development work, the Government is trying to ensure interference in their way of life. Policing is minimal in the State and concentrated in a few urban pockets. In the villages interiors the tribals have been allowed to follow their own tribal code, the officials claim.

The Chief Minister feels that since Arunachal is the most peaceful place in the north-eastern region, the Centre should make more investments there as a reward. Referring to the absence of big industries in Arunachal, he says industries suitable to the Territory, like paper mills,

should be set up in increasing numbers. He also wants an oil refinery in Arunachal since oil has already been found in many parts. "Why should our oil be sent to Assam for processing?", he asks.

INDUSTRIES

Some senior officials believe that big industries would destroy the rich forest resources, upset the ecology, and expose simple people to all sorts of industrial vices. The people of Arunachal, they believe, can raise their living standards by successful development of horticulture, for which the Territory has an ideal climate and development of agriculture and animal husbandry. Tourism is also expected to thrive because of the scenic grandeur of the land with its mountains, wild forests and places of historical interest.

The Chief Minister and senior officials believe the Inner Line Permit, banning the entry of foreigners and restricting the entry of outsiders, should be continued to protect Arunachal and its people, preserve its culture and tradition, and ensure speedy development without any interference. They feel the backward Union Territory should be nurtured and only when the people attain maturity, the place can be thrown open to all.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1933

BJP PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT SCORES MIZO ACCORD

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

The Bharatiya Janata Party has described the accord signed between the Government and Mizo National Front leader Laldenga as a "historic blunder".

In a strongly worded statement issued in New Delhi on Wednesday, party president L. K. Advani said the Mizo accord, coming in wake of prolonged insurgency led by Mr Laldenga himself, was an "abject act of surrender" which put a "premium on violence".

Mr Advani also said the accord could have serious repercussions in Punjab where the terrorists are bound to feel encouraged.

Mr Advani referred to an interview Mr Laldenga had given to some Sunday newspapers in which he had asserted that he would not allow the Indian Constitution to be "imposed" on Mizoram and that the Government of India had assured him that the Constitution would be suitably amended to confer special status on the newly created State.

The BJP president said while he was not opposed to Mizoram being given Statehood his party considered the decision to confer special status to it a grievous mistake. A similar status given under Article 370 of the Indian Con-

stitution to Jammu and Kashmir was already promoting "separatist and centrifugal tendencies" in the State, Mr Advani charged, and added that a repetition of the mistake could have disastrous results.

Mr Advani said his party was strongly opposed to any constitutional amendment which gave "legitimacy to (Mr) Laldenga's pretensions about Mizos being a separate nation outside the fold" of the rest of the country.

Our Staff Correspondent adds from Guwahati: Assam Chief Minister Prafulla Kumar Mahanta yesterday welcomed the Mizo accord. Talking to 'Patriot' at Janata Bhawan, Mr Mahanta said the accord would bring peace to the State and end the days of turmoil in Mizoram which was experiencing certain genuine problems.

Being the Chief Minister of Assam, an important State in the North-Eastern region, Mr Mahanta, however, stressed on the implementation of the accord as early as possible.

"The unity and integrity of the country would undoubtedly be strengthened by the accord only if the accord is properly implemented with sincerity from both sides", he said. The

settlement of the Mizo problem through the accord is a welcome development in the country, he added.

North-Eastern Congress Coordination Committee chairman Hiteswar Saikia said that Mizo accord was yet another important milestone in the nation's efforts, under the inspiring leadership of the Prime Minister, to ensure greater peace and cohesion in the country.

He said Congressmen all over the region would always try to associate themselves in the great task that lies ahead of Mizoram.

The Plains Tribal Council of Assam (PTCA) too welcomed the accord. PTCA vice-president and M P Samar Brahma Choudhury in a statement in New Delhi said it was of great significance that in the matter of regulation of ownership and transfer of land, Mizo opinion will be secured by concurrence of the proposed State Legislative Assembly.

Congratulating Mr Laldenga and his colleagues on the "historic achievement", he expressed the hope that a new era of peace and prosperity would be ushered in under the accord in Mizoram.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1939

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN MIZORAM SITUATION

Text of Accord With Laldenga

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jul 86 p 8

[Text]

The government of India has all along been making earnest efforts to bring about an end to the disturbed conditions in Mizoram and to restore peace and harmony.

2. Towards this end, initiative taken by the late Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, on the acceptance by Shri Laldenga on behalf of the Mizo National Front (MNF) of the two conditions, namely, cessation of violence by MNF and holding of talks within the framework of the Constitution of India, a series of discussions were held with Shri Laldenga. A settlement on various issues reached during the course of the talks incorporated in the following paragraphs.

Restoration of normalcy

3.1 With a view to restoring peace and normalcy in Mizoram the MNF party, on their part, undertakes within the agreed time-frame, to take all necessary steps to end all underground activities, to bring out all underground personnel of the MNF with their arms, ammunition and equipment to ensure their return to civil life, to abjure violence and generally to help in the process of restoration of normalcy. The modalities of bringing out all underground personnel and the deposit of arms,

ammunition and equipment will be as worked out. The implementation of the foregoing will be under the supervision of the central government.

3.2 The MNF party will take immediate steps to amend its Articles of association so as to make them conform to the provision of law.

3.3 The central government will take steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground MNF personnel coming overground after considering the schemes proposed in this regard by the government of Mizoram.

3.4 The MNF undertakes, not to extend any support to Tripura/Tribal National Volunteers (TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) and any other such groups, by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.

Legal, administrative and other steps

4.1 With a view to satisfying the desires and aspirations of all sections of the people of Mizoram, the government will initiate measures to confer statehood on the Union territory of Mizoram, subject to the other stipulations contained in this memorandum of settlement.

4.2 To give effect to the above, the necessary legislative and administrative measures will be undertaken, including those for the enactment of Bills for the amendment of the Constitution and other laws for the conferment of statehood as aforesaid, to come into effect on a date to be notified by the central government.

4.3 The amendments aforesaid shall provide, among other things, for the following—

(I) The territory of Mizoram shall consist of the territory specified in Section 6 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

(II) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, no Act of Parliament in respect of—

(A) Religious or social practices of the Mizos,

(B) Mizo customary law of procedure,

(C) Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law,

(D) Ownership and transfer of land, shall apply to the state of Mizoram unless the legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any central act in force in Mizoram

immediately before the appointed day.

(III) Article 170, Clause (1) shall, in relation to the legislative Assembly of Mizoram, have effect as it for the word 'sixty,' the word 'forty' has been substituted.

5. Soon after the Bill for conferment of statehood becomes law, and when the President is satisfied that normalcy has returned and that conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections exist, the process of holding elections to the legislative Assembly will be initiated.

6. (A) The Centre will transfer resources to the new government keeping in view the change in status from a Union territory to a state and this will include resources to cover the revenue gap for the year.

(B) Central assistance for plan will be fixed taking note of any residuary gap in resources so as to sustain the approval plan outlay and the pattern of assistance will be as in the case of special category states.

7. Border trade in locally produced or grown agricultural commodities could be allowed under a scheme to be formulated by the central government, subject to international arrangements with neighbouring countries.

8. The inner line regulations, as now in force in Mizoram, will not be amended or repealed without consulting the state government.

9. The rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the Constitution, shall continue to be preserved.

10. Steps will be taken by the government of Mizoram at

the earliest to review and codify the existing customs, practices, laws or other usages relating to the matters specified in clauses (A) to (D) of para 4.3 (ii) of the memorandum, keeping in view that an individual Mizo may prefer to be governed by acts of Parliament dealing with such matters.

11. The question of the unification of Mizo inhabited areas of other states to form one administrative unit was raised by the MNF delegation. It was pointed out to them, on behalf of the government of India, that Article 3 of the Constitution of India prescribes the procedure in this regard but that the government cannot make any commitment in this respect.

12. It was also pointed out on behalf of the government that as soon as Mizoram becomes a state,

(I) The provisions of part XVII of the Constitution will apply and the state will be at liberty to adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the state as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the state.

(II) It is open to the state to move for the establishment of a separate university in the state.

(III) In the light of the Prime Minister's statement at the joint conference of the chief justice, chief ministers and law ministers held at New Delhi on 31st August, 1985, Mizoram will be entitled to have a high court of its own, if it so wishes.

13. (A) It was noted that there is already a scheme in force for payment of ex-gratia

amount to heirs/dependants of persons who were killed during disturbances in 1966 and thereafter in the Union territory of Mizoram. Arrangements will be made to expeditiously disburse payment to those eligible persons who had already applied but who had not been made such payments.

(B) It was noted that consequent on verification done by a joint team of officers, the government of India had already made arrangements for payments of compensation in respect of damaged crops, buildings destroyed/damaged during the action in Mizoram, and rental charges of buildings and lands occupied by the security forces. There may, however, be some claims which were preferred and verified by the above team but have not yet been settled. These pending claims will be settled expeditiously. Arrangements will also be made for payment of pending claims of rental charges for lands/buildings occupied by the security forces.

Sd/-

(Laldenga)
On behalf of Mizo
National Front.

Date: 30th June, 1986.
Place: New Delhi.

Sd/-

(R.D. Pradhan)
Home secretary
government of India.

Sd/-

(Lalkhama)
Chief secretary
government of Mizoram.

Tripura Hill Mizos 'Restive'

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

Agartala, July 3: The Mizos of north Tripura's Jampui hills are likely to intensify their agitation for a separate regional council in the wake of the peace accord between the Centre and the Mizo National Front (MNF). It is feared in official circles that the agitation will develop into a separatist movement with the Mizos demanding that Jampui hills be incorporated in the Union territory.

The president of the Jampui Mizo Convention, Mr Lalngova, told The Telegraph today that the convention's executive body meeting to be held on July 18 would chalkout the agitation plans. The agitation would press for the setting up a regional council for the Mizo people in the Jampui hills "within the constitutional framework of the Tripura tribal areas autonomous district council," which was brought under the purview of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution early this year.

Another major demand of the Jampui Mizo Convention is the recognition of Lushai, the Mizo vernacular, as the medium of primary instruction in the Mizo-

dominated areas of the state. Mr Lalngova said mass rallies would be organised in 10 villages of Jampui hills on July 25 to press for the two-point charter of demands. If the Tripura government does not accede to "our most reasonable demands, then we would have to go in for a more virulent kind of agitation, which would include hunger-strikes and bandhs."

The state government has refused to set up a regional council, but it has offered to set up a special advisory committee. No commitment has, however, been made on the sensitive language issue.

The state government was, at one point, willing to concede to the demand for recognition of the Lushai language but the tentative proposal was strongly opposed by the Tripura Upajati Juva Samity (TUJS) MLA, Mr Diba Chandra Hrangkhah.

In a memorandum submitted last year, the Jampui Mizo Convention demanded that 9,000 Kuki and 25,000 Halam tribals, widely believed to be sub-Mizo groups, be treated as Lushais and their language be recog-

nised. Though the Halam and Kuki dialects are similar to Lushai, a section of Halams led by Mr Hrangkhah launched a sustained campaign against the recognition of the Halam and Kuki tribes as Lushai-speaking peoples. Mr Hrangkhah said recently that the effort to pass off Halams and Kukis as Lushai-speaking people was a sinister game that might ultimately strengthen the MNF leader, Mr Laldenga's claim on large areas of north Tripura.

The Jampui Mizo leaders, however, denied Mr Hrangkhah's allegation and said the demand for a regional council for Jampui hills was moderate. Mr Lalngova said that Mizo hardliners, already demanding the integration of the north Tripura areas, with Mizoram, will gain strength if the regional council demand is rejected.

According to intelligence officials, the former Mizoram chief minister, Brigadier Sailo, and leaders of the Mizo Peace Forum and the People's Conference have already visited Jampui hills in an attempt to whip up separatist sentiments.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1946

MOVEMENT FOR ASSAM HILLS AUTONOMY GAINING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 86 p 12

[Article by Seema Guha]

[Text]

GUWAHATI, July 4.

THE movement for the creation of an autonomous state comprising the two hills districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar hills is gaining ground in Assam.

Leading the movement for further bifurcation of the state is the Progressive Democratic Front (PDF), a regional party from Karbi Anglong and one-time staunch supporter of the Assam movement.

During the last assembly elections the PDF and the AGP had joined hands to fight the "repressive and anti-people forces" represented by the Congress.

However, since then, the relations between them have soured. While the AGP insists that the understanding between them and the PDF has been for the limited purpose of elections, the latter says the AGP had given the Karbi students a written undertaking that it shall consult them before taking any action on the language issue.

However, the controversial Seba circular, making Assamese compulsory in non-Assamese schools, has been released without consulting the PDF.

The AGP and the PDF have broken off the special understanding they had during the elections and today a hurt and bewildered leader of the autonomous state demand committee, Mr. Elwin G-rong, talks of "betrayal" by the AGP.

PROMISED AUTONOMY

While during the late sixties and early seventies all the hill tribes of the region joined hands to form the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC) to break away from Assam, the people of Karbi Anglong had loyally stayed with the Assamese. In 1970, the Assam chief minister, Mr. Mahendra Mohon Choudhury, had promised greater autonomy to the Karbis and on this condition they had chosen to remain with Assam.

However, to their dismay, the Karbis found out that the promise was merely on paper and the Congress had no intention of granting more autonomy to the people. Besides transferring a few offices to Diphu, the headquarters of the district, little was done by the way of granting autonomy.

Disillusioned with the Congress, the Karbis and, more so, the PDF felt that the AGP would be in a better position to understand their problems and had been consistently supporting the Assam movement.

However, today they have come to the bitter conclusion that "the Assamese, whether Congress or AGP, are the same and will never understand the problems of the tribals".

The PDF leader Mr. Elwin Gerong was puzzled that the AGP which had projected the agitation as a fight of a small nationality for survival "should

not realise problems of a smaller nationality threatened by the chauvinism of the greater Assamese community".

What the Karbis fail to realise is that the Assamese who are a small community seeing the gradual dismemberment of the once composite state of Assam, are now wary of all groups who are unwilling to fall in line with them. The language chauvinism of the Assamese is a case in point.

Added to this, the rather uncomprising attitude of the Assam government is helping to create a groundswell of popular support for the autonomy demand. A successful 12-hour bandh was held in Karbi Anglong on June 2. This was followed by a mass rally at Diphu on June 26.

The police attempted to stop people from attending the rally by stopping buses, trucks and taxis and hauling them up for carrying extra passengers. The rally was attended among others by the president of the Naga students federation (NSF).

According to the Karbi Anglong leaders a large police force under a senior police official was sent to Diphu

to disrupt the "democratic" rally held there.

The AGP on its part is trying to fight the movement for autonomy. Mr. Samsing Hanse, the AGP MLA, who joined the party after defeating the AGP-backed PDF candidate, is now being despatched to Karbi Anglong to explain to the people that the demand for autonomy is being raised by "reactionary forces".

Mr. Samsing Hanse was inducted into the cabinet during the recent expansion while the PDF MLA who had been backed by the AGP during the elections was not considered.

In north Cachar, the AGP is cultivating the smaller tribes like Kukia, Himars and others to counter the autonomous state demand of the Kaomaria.

Today, despite the fact that the Karbis and the Assamese have been traditionally friendly, the people of Karbi Anglong and the north Cachar are trying to emphasize their difference with the ethnic Assamese and attempting to show that the tribals can never get a fair deal from the Assamese.

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CSO: 4600/1942

EDITORIAL EXAMINES PRINCIPLES BEHIND NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT OF Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has been generally given higher marks on issues of democratic functioning than the regime of Mrs. Gandhi (even if the lengths of experience dealt with at this point do not really bear comparison). Yet on matters relating to the media, the signals have hardly been promising. The Government media — television in particular — have been recast in a manner of speaking, with a greater variety and some scope for initiative from the producers but still under an overall framework that is oriented towards propaganda and building up the image of the Government and the ruling party. Side by side, the print media continue to be under considerable economic pressure on account of the burden of fiscal imposts, high administered prices and the stifling effects of physical controls. It is to highlight this basic contradiction of persisting with—in some respects even adding to—a restrictive regime in an area of vital importance for the democratic polity even while seeking to promote the health of other segments under a general policy of 'liberalisation' that a day's closure is being observed by newspaper establishments on July 1.

Indeed, in several respects the specific policies touching on the newspaper industry run contrary to the trends noticeable in the Government's approach to the rest of the economy. If, in other areas, there is a move away from physical controls, and towards fiscal measures, in matters relating to the press unimaginative physical restrictions persist along with some harsh levies. Newsprint—a crucial input into the cultural and

intellectual situation in the nation, an important component of 'cultural paper' as defined by UNESCO to highlight a vital function in the pursuit, production and dissemination of knowledge — continues to be allotted on an ad hoc basis and it has been a long wait for a clearly spelt out policy that, it is rumoured, will cover a longish period of five years. The claimed 'integration' and 'coordination' of different aspects of economic policy handled by the separate Ministries seem to have passed the newspaper industry by. Representatives of the newspaper publishers' organisations have time and again been told that the Finance Ministry has not been releasing foreign exchange for the imports of newsprint announced by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Over the last three years a backlog of thousands of tonnes has built up. Is this problem of newsprint for newspapers so complicated or tricky as to defy solution for nearly two years now? Newsprint production is one area which holds an object lesson on how the task of import substitution could so easily land both the domestic producers and the users in great difficulty—the prices charged by the producers, all in the public sector, have been extremely high, and the quality of the product leaves a lot to be desired. And in respect of imports, the Government persists with canalisation, a method that only adds to the costs with no matching advantage. Neither considerations of revenue nor any reasonable protective intent would justify the impost on newsprint or the customs duties ranging from 180 to 200 per cent on a wide range of materials such as phototypesetting paper and graphic art film. Because of

these levies together with the huge prices charged by the domestic producers of newsprint, the Indian newspaper industry is saddled with the highest material input costs in the world while the selling prices of newspapers are among the lowest. Even relative to the level of literacy, the reach of newspapers remains quite limited — at 15 copies per 1,000 of the population as against 75 copies in Malaysia and 49 in Sri Lanka. At a time when this vital part of the democratic process needs to gain strength and extend its reach, to deny it even the kind of support provided to the rest of the economy does not demonstrate any deep commitment to democratic values, aside from the exercise being illogical and unintelligent from any standpoint.

Scaling the heights

ARGENTINA LED BY a genius of the first water deservedly won the world's top—and, by a wide margin, the most popular—sports competition under conditions that tested in an unusual way qualities of physical endurance, courage, speed, skill, adaptation and intelligence. The fact that West Germany, a team providing a fine study in contrast to the two best Latin American teams, Argentina and Brazil, was able to equalise minutes before the scheduled end and make the would-be world champions stretch fully to rule out the bother of extra time made for a truly exciting finale. In fact, European modes and styles of football—if there can be such a categorisation—belied conventional notions on how difficult it would be to scale the heights at Mexico City given such altitude and weather conditions. The fact that five of the final eight teams, and three of the semi-finalists, belonged to the European school of "forthright", "physical", "total" football was a tribute to very impressive qualities of endurance and tactics in a supposedly hostile environment. After all, the top goalscorer in the tournament (Gary Lineker of England), the top goalscorer in a match (Emilio Butragueno of Spain), the team that notched the highest score in a match (the Soviet Union) and the scorer of the fastest goal in the World Cup (Butragueno again) all came from Europe. And if Michel Platini-inspired France, a team which played like a dream until the semi-finals, had made it to the finals instead of West Germany, who would have grudged it the crown, if only it could have caught or otherwise tactically outmanoeuvred the world's finest footballer, Diego Maradona? Nevertheless, it was a fully deserved Latin American triumph, especially considering the irony of Brazil—the most talen-

ted all-round team in the competition—not reaching even the semi-finals. But that is very much in the traditional spirit of the World Cup, even if expert opinion has expressed doubt as to whether the standard of play or overall quality this time matched the highest levels attained previously, for example in 1970 when Brazil inspired by Pele, the greatest football magician of all time, proved unstoppable at these heights.

Professional football is big business, and World Cup football is very big business. Expert opinion has questioned the wisdom of expanding the format of the World Cup to accommodate 24 teams instead of 16, contending that this new format has whittled down the competitive element and style, provided more scope for inter-team and inter-continental manoeuvres, and increased the vulnerability of players to injury. However, without this format—the brainchild of the President of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA), Mr. Joao Havelange—the young powers of world football, the African and Asian teams, could not have made it to Mexico. And nobody who watched the performance of the Moroccan team, or of its two wonderful players, mid-fielder Timoumi Mohammad and keeper Ezaki Badou, could have doubted the progressive content of Mr. Havelange's much-criticised move. The Algerian and Iraqi teams, and perhaps a couple of others in the Asian and African continents who did not make it this time, show a lot of promise. But in the final analysis, the glory and the crown belongs truly to Diego Maradona. He is equally a genius of ball play and a genius of strength, an individualist who is a worthy successor to the great Pele but also a team man as Sunday's game (when he could not or did not break away from the field and deploy his deadly left foot) demonstrated to a global audience. In the words of this newspaper's long-time football correspondent, the vastly respected Brian Glanville: "Argentina has the world's greatest player in Maradona..... Just as the greatest runner, with the most impressive array of world records, cannot quite be called a champion unless he's won an Olympic gold medal, so there's something missing in the career of a soccer star who has not excelled in a World Cup." And, finally, does it make football sense to assemble from this particular competition the World's Best team? Opinions will vary, at times sharply, among experts and lay people round the world, but this is our editorial nomination: Peter Shilton, England (Ezaki Badou, Morocco), Hans Briegel, West Germany (Antonio Cabrini of Italy), Manuel

Amaros, France (Thomas Berthold, West Germany), Morten Olsen, Denmark (Jose Luis Brown, Argentina), Julio Cesar, Brazil (Oscar Ruggeri, Argentina), Michel Platini, France, vice captain (Enzo Francescoli, Uruguay), Luis Fernandez, France (Jorge Burruchaga, Argentina), Timoumi Mohammad, Morocco (Manuel Negrete, Mexico), Diego Maradona, Argentina, captain (Jan Ceulemans, Belgium), Preben Elkjaer, Denmark (Igor Belanov, USSR), Careca, Brazil (Gary Lineker, England) and Emilio Butragueno, Spain (Michael Laudrup, Denmark). Our choice for manager of the World's Best, to play no one in particular or only computer games, is Carlos Bilardo of Argentina; and for referee, Luigi Agnolini of Italy. Who wants to take on this team?

/9317

CSO: 4600/1938

BRIEFS

CONGRESS-J INTERIM PRESIDENT--New Delhi, July 7--The Congress (J) Working Committee, at a meeting following the death of its President, Mr Jagjivan Ram, appointed Mr Harbans Singh Bhalla, one of the party General Secretaries, as Working President for the time being. Earlier, the Working Committee adopted a condolence resolution expressing its deep sense of sorrow over the sad demise of Mr Jagjivan Ram. The resolution said that with the death of Ram, the glorious chapter of the history of the national movement of the Gandhian era has come to an end. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Jul 86 p 9] /9317

KERALA CPI-M SUPPORT--New Delhi, July 7--The central committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) has endorsed the expulsion of Mr M.V. Raghavan from the party by its Kerala unit. The Kerala unit had suspended Mr Raghavan for expressing certain views contrary to the official party line.--PTI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Jul 86 p 9] /9317

AMMONIA FROM USSR--Moscow, July 3 (UNI)--The USSR has signed an agreement with India for the supply of anhydrous ammonia for the first time, reports APN. The agreement between "Sojuzchimexport," Moscow and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd, is for a period of three-years, 1986-1989 when the Soviet Union is expected to supply 6,60,000 tonnes of anhydrous ammonia. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Jul 86 p 10] /9317

LOK DAL CHIEF--Mr H.N. Bahuguna has become the acting president of the Lok Dal. His name was recommended by Mr Devi Lal, Mr Karpoori Thakur and Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav who comprised the three-member committee formed recently to guide the party on important matters in view of the prolonged illness of party president Charan Singh. The announcement of Mr Bahuguna's appointment, significantly, was made by Mr Ajit Singh, the son of Mr Charan Singh and the general secretary of the Lok Dal. Mr Ajit Singh was himself appointed to the party post recently on the recommendation of the three-member committee. The committee has also recommended the creation of a 12-member standing committee consisting of apart from Mr Bahuguna, Mr Devi Lal, Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, Mr Karpoori Thakur, Mr Ajit Singh, Mr Sharad Yadav, Mr B.P. Maurya, Mr Nathu Ram Mirdha, Mr S.P. Malviya, Mr Ramawdhesh Singh, Syed Mir Qasim and Mr Rohit Nadar. One of the first tasks of the committee will be the solving of the crises that have emerged in the Lok Dal units in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar over the selection of candidates for the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha elections. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Jul 86 p 1] /9317

STUDENTS TO USSR--Moscow, July 4 (APN)--A good number of Indian boys and girls can benefit a great deal by coming to the Soviet medical institutions to learn modern medical techniques, said Dr A.K.N. Sinha, president, Medical Council of India, in an interview to APN. He was signing here an agreement for recognition, with the Council of Soviet Medical Diplomas, all of the 93 Soviet medical educational institutions and their diplomas (till now the diplomas of only 11 Soviet medical educational institutions were recognized in India). According to the new agreement, some 50 Indian students and an equal number of post graduates will come to the Soviet Union every year to undergo training in different medical educational institutions. Dr A.K.N. Sinha led a delegation of top Indian medical specialists who came to the USSR to see the work of different medical institutions where about 250 Indians study at present. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 86 p 17] /9317

AICC SECRETARY RESIGNS--New Delhi, July 4--Mr Ram Dhan has resigned as one of the general secretaries of the Congress, to which post he was nominated in January. The announcement of acceptance by the party president of the resignation by Mr Ram Dhan was made in a brief statement by another general secretary, Mr G.K. Moopanar. But until late in the night Mr Ram Dhan himself had not received any communication from the Congress president to whom he had addressed two letters in recent weeks. In his first letter which he personally handed over to Mr Gandhi, Mr Ram Dhan pointed out that members belonging to scheduled castes should be given three of the Rajya Sabha seats from UP. To his dismay only one Harijan found place in the UP list. In his second letter to Mr Gandhi, Mr Ram Dhan stated that the list contained names of persons against whom action had once been threatened for anti-party activities. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 86 p 9] /9317

DELEGATION TO PRC--Bombay, July 4--China is more interested in exporting to rather than importing from India. It is very much keen in selling its goods perhaps because of its adverse balance of trade position. This is an overall observation of the 17-member IMC-sponsored trade delegation which visited China from June 6 to 19 with a 3-day stay in Hong Kong. Talking to newsmen here today, Mr J.P. Thacker, president, Indian Merchants' Chamber (IMC) and leader of the delegation said that the bilateral trade between India and China might be slow in growth. However, India could, he said, take advantage of the fact that China since 1978 had opened up to the outside world and set up 4 special economic development zones in coastal cities with freedom of foreign investment and negotiations with foreign parties for import-export trade. It appears that traders in the communist China are worried about the industrial relations situation in India resulting from trade union activities. According to Mr Thacker, although, for not importing from India they openly say that their technology and machinery would not be suited to Indian raw material, it could be gathered from private talks that China apprehends delays in deliveries of consignments arising from strikes and other unrest. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 86 p 10] /9317

MEGHALAYA CABINET APPOINTMENTS--Shillong, July 3 (PTI)--The three-year-old Congress(I) ministry in Meghalaya, led by Capt W.A. Sangma, was today expanded to 18, with the induction of Mr P.R. Kyndiah and the elevation of two ministers of state--Mr Atul Chandra Marak and Mr William Ceicil Marak--to Cabinet rank. The Meghalaya governor, Mr Bhishma Narain Singh, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the three new members at the Raj Bhavan here. The chief minister, his Cabinet colleagues, senior police and civil personnel were present during the swearing-in ceremony. The Cabinet had earlier been reshuffled in February when two ministers had been dropped and two inducted. The chief minister said the present expansion would bring about a more effective administration. The new minister, Mr Kyndiah, had held Cabinet rank in three regional party ministries. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jul 86 p 5] /9317

NEW KARNATAKA MINISTERS--Bangalore, June 30--Two new Cabinet Ministers and a Minister of State of the Ramakrishna Hegde Ministry in Karnataka were sworn in by the Governor, Mr A.N. Banerji, today, reports UNI. The Ministers, inducted into the Cabinet last night, are Mr H.T. Krishnappa and Mr K.M. Krishna Reddy (both Cabinet rank) and Mr Basavaraj Patil Anwar (Minister of State). A Raj Bhavan communique issued this evening said Mr Krishnappa would hold the portfolios of Health, Family Welfare and Excise, Mr Reddy would be the Minister for Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and Mr Anwar will hold independent charge of Agriculture and Horticulture. PTI adds: The Karnataka Chief Minister who preferred the smallest-ever Cabinet in the reconstitution of his Ministry today effected major changes in the allocation of portfolios. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Jul 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 4600/1937

NABAVI ELABORATES ON ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Tehran--IRNA: Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industries who had travelled to Turkey as head of a 55-member economic delegation composed of leading exporters in order to hold talks with their Turkish counterparts, after signing an economic protocol returned to Tehran yesterday afternoon.

In an interview with IRAN's correspondent at the airport, the minister of heavy industries while explaining the results of his trip stated: According to the negotiations which were held between the two countries last year, a new protocol was signed by both countries and it was agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to three billion dollars in 1986. However, following the conspiracy of the oil price reduction and fluctuation in the oil products prices and for the mere reason that the major part of the commercial trade between the two countries was based on the sale of oil, for a few months a kind of slump prevailed in the economic relations of the two countries.

He further added: Both sides, feeling the need to revise the aforementioned protocol according to the existing new conditions, decided to hold pertinent negotiations accordingly. The minister of heavy industries said: Naturally, after the advent of the oil price reduction the volume of trade between the two countries would have to decrease; however, in order to compensate for this deficiency the Islamic Republic of Iran contemplated the expansion of its non-oil products export, so far as acceptable to both sides, to this end an Iranian delegation whose members were mainly leading exporters travelled to Turkey and after five days of negotiations with the Turkish economic officials they concluded the amendment to the memorandum of understanding of 1986 which had previously been signed between the two countries.

He went on to add: The above-stated amendment was prepared with proper consideration to the views of the Turkish government and its private sector who have realized our situation. This protocol is a very successful measure toward realizing the projected goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the aforementioned amendment the volume of trade between the two countries decreased from three billion dollars to 2.2 billion dollars, which is mainly a result of the slide in oil price. This is at a time when we expected that the volume of trade would even drop much further, but fortunately as a result of a thrust and momentum in the volume of non-oil products export we were able to maintain this level.

Behzad Nabavi further announced that according to the new protocol the volume of non-oil products export will reach \$500 million, from which \$350 million will belong to industrial export. This is at a time when our total export--in this sector--to other countries did not exceed \$40 million last year.

Furthermore, the minister of heavy industries said: From the total \$500 million of non-oil products export \$80 million belong to the products of agricultural sector, \$70 million pertain to the sector of mines and metals, \$180 million have its place with the industrial goods and \$170 million belong to the heavy industries and all the export will be based on a barter system.

The minister of heavy industries believed that this volume of non-oil products export might be a little optimistic, however it would not be too far-fetched. He went on to add that considerable efforts by the executive systems of both sides are also responsible for guaranteeing the realization of this part of the protocol. Moreover, he stated that based on the decision of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, relevant changes in other agreements between Iran and other countries who have similar barter trade system with Iran will be made. He noted that the volume of the purchases of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Turkey in lieu of oil will be equivalent of \$600 million. While for the purchase of commodities which will be bartered for oil, the main items include such basic goods as wheat, barley and chemical fertilizer with an equivalent value of \$250 million and about \$200 million of steel.

As regards the negotiations for the installation of gas and oil pipelines between the two countries, M. Behzad Nabavi stated: We have reached a general agreement in this regard and have agreed to send a delegation from the Petroleum Ministry to Turkey in order to continue and complete the negotiations. Likewise, within the coming month a Turkish delegation will visit Tehran to finalize the proceedings of the aforementioned gas/oil pipelines. At any rate, all the pertinent bidding affairs for the construction of this pipeline and other executive operational issues will become clear by October.

Signing of New Economic Cooperation Protocol

With the conclusion of negotiations between the Turkish and Iranian delegations in Ankara which continued for three days, last Thursday afternoon the two-billion-dollars economic cooperation protocol between the two countries was signed by our minister of heavy industries, Behzad Nabavi and Mostafa Tinaz Titiz, minister of state from Turkey.

After signing the agreement, Mostafa Titiz in a statement pointed to the success of the negotiations and while expressing his surprise at the incredible high figure of the agreement, stated: After the advent of the worldwide oil price reduction, the volume of trade between the two countries--as had been predicted in the 1986 protocol-- decreased about one-fourth. However, through hard work and much endeavor by both sides we now have a protocol which when executed will advance the volume of trade between the two countries to \$2.2 billion by the end of 1986, and this is a great success.

He further said: In addition to the trade of oil products, in the aforesaid protocol other non-oil products such as auto spare parts, mineral and textile products are also included and the volume of barter trade for non-oil products will reach \$500 million.

Titiz went on to add: After six months, the import of oil from Iran will continue as before and by the end of 1986 we will be able to reach the predicted figures.

In continuation of his talks regarding the installation of the Iranian gas trunk line to Turkey he said that the Iranian delegation is supposed to arrive in Turkey today [Thursday] and continue the relevant negotiations. Thus the economic cooperation and pertinent negotiations for the construction of gas trunk line will continue in the future.

Mr Nabavi while expressing his appreciation for the aforementioned negotiations also acknowledged the hospitality of the officials and the Muslim nation of Turkey.

Engineer Nabavi's Press Interview in Ankara

Engineer Nabavi, minister of heavy industries of our country before leaving Turkey held a press conference last Thursday morning at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ankara, where he answered questions which were put to him by foreign and domestic correspondents.

In answer to a question from IRNA's correspondent regarding the particulars of the recent negotiations of the Iranian delegation with the Turkish officials and the results thereof he said: The significant and important thing here is that active and positive attitude of both sides as regards the purchase of non-oil products from Iran by Turkey. We hope with further stabilization of our trade affairs, relations between the two countries will not be affected by the fluctuations in the world oil market. Furthermore, I have to point out that both sides are striving towards permanent technical and economic relations through long-term programs.

Another correspondent asked about the progress of the negotiations regarding the construction of the gas trunk line of Iran to Turkey and the minister of heavy industries said: Year-long negotiations of both sides have reached a final stage and according to the agreements thus worked out, an Iranian delegation will arrive in Turkey on Thursday to work on the procedures for bidding and immediately after the preliminary negotiations, within one month a Turkish delegation headed by Mr Tinaz Titiz, minister of state of Turkey will travel to Iran to make the final decisions. He also emphasized that the executive work on the contract bids will begin before 15 September.

Engineer Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industries in one part of his press interview in Turkey answered correspondents' questions regarding the issue of

the imposed war. One of the Turkish correspondents asked about Turgut Ozal's statements as to whether any progress has been made in bringing an end to the war between Iran and Iraq by the end of the current Christian year. Behzad Nabavi said that if you are an observer or one of the countries which stands to lose as a consequence of this war and feel frustrated, I have to tell you that all of us who are directly involved and enduring the ravages of this war hate to see it go on more than any one else. However, we have seen the results of compromise and reconciliation of other countries such as Palestine and some other Arab countries and thus we do not put too much hope on the international forums. As you know, so far the United Nations has issued several proclamations in condemnation of the inhuman acts of Israel, but none of these enunciations have had any benefit for the oppressed and Muslim nation of Palestine.

Similarly, in answer to a question regarding the future of the war and the unfavorable propaganda of the enemies of the Islamic Republic for presenting or portraying the economic situation of Iran as debilitated and devitalized, Mr Nabavi said: Most certainly we will continue our holy defense as long as we have not recovered our lost rights and as long as the aggressor has not been duly punished.

Mr Nabavi further added: Most of the time, the international mass media, which is controlled by the Zionist and imperialist powers, continue to spread their lies and for seven years now they have announced that the Iranian revolution is economically bankrupt. Perhaps the reality of this newly signed amendment to the memorandum of understanding will demonstrate the falsehood of their claim.

Furthermore, Mr Nabavi, minister of heavy industries in a conversation with IRNA's correspondent in Ankara, emphasized that the signing of a \$2.2 billion economic cooperation protocol between Iran and Turkey has eliminated the possibility of any major drawback or flaw in our relations and the volume of commercial trades between the two countries as regards the oil price slide in the world market. While calling the negotiations of the economic delegations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey as positive, Mr Nabavi pointed to the non-oil products barter between the two countries and said: From the total predicted trade, about \$500 million have been assigned to the bartering of non-oil commodities which will have significant qualitative impact on the economic relations of both countries.

He also added: Export of agricultural and livestock products of Iran to Turkey comprise a major portion of the trade, and likewise proper attention has been paid to the export of mineral products, light industry machinery and equipment and other similar industrial products.

As regards the possibility of export of motor vehicles to Turkey, he said: We have suggested the export of certain types of minibuses which are not produced in Turkey, but so far no final decision has been made in this regard.

Concerning the technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries Mr Nabavi stated: In the memorandum of understanding which has been signed, we have reached general agreements regarding the construction of a cement plant in Pakistan which can be a prelude to other future cooperations. Furthermore, he emphasized the importance of the construction of the Iranian gas trunk line to Turkey and expressed hope that during the future visit of Mr Mostafa Tinaz Titiz, minister of state of Turkey who will travel to Iran within the next month, the necessary agreements will be reached.

In conclusion, Mr Nabavi pointed to his visit with Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey and said: The possibility of re-establishing air travel between Turkey and Iran was discussed with Mr Ozal and he promised that as soon as possible after completion of proper studies this could be done.

12719

CSO: 4640/397

ENVOYS WARNED TO BE ON GUARD 'TO COPE WITH PLOTS'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 May 86 p 20

[Text] According to news accounts which we have read, the police at the Rome airport illegally boarded an Islamic Republic of Iran passenger airliner and conducted an inspection and search of all the passengers. Giving vain and contradictory excuses, they annoyed and inconvenienced the passengers in violation of established air regulations. The contrived nature of this action became even more manifest when the Italian police responded to the protests of the Director of the Islamic Republic of Iran airlines office in Rome by showing a suitcase which contained an Italian-Persian dictionary. They claimed that the suitcase was carrying a bomb! And that the suitcase had been found near the aircraft, on the airport tarmac!

It is possible that, to explain this nauseating performance, one can say that this act was a reaction by the Italian authorities to the cancellation of visas for Italian correspondents of the television network and the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic for publishing lies, and that the action was limited and measured, but carefully calculated to be supportive of world arrogance during the last few weeks; an action directed at us to carry out a plot against the Islamic revolution and its interests. This plot, seasoned with lots of propaganda, is but one link in a chain of plots by the front opposed to Islam. This time it arrived on the field bearing another color and glaze, and has as its purpose the initiation of another test which will taste defeat again. This plot is aimed at maligning the Islamic Republic of Iran. That's right, the enemy wants to play deceitful tricks which, with readiness and vigilance, can be turned back against its perpetrators. We will review once more the news regarding this plot, but first we should point out just a sampling of a whole array of plots by arrogance against the Islamic revolution which are beyond the scope of this article.

A charge is made against the diplomatic representative of Iran at the U.N. Using a form of blackmail, U.S. security officials suggest talks on Iran-U.S. relations as a way out of this trap. When their arrow misses its mark and hits a stone, the imperialist propaganda network, in a coordinated and pre-planned move, puts out its own contrived, sick story and causes an uproar!

An attempt is made on the life of the Iranian Ambassador in one of the African countries. The footprints of the would-be assassin are traced to one of the embassies of a Western Great Power.

The oft-repeated story about weapons smuggled to Iran from the United States and Israel is again given out, and this time, the porridge which once again is cooked by the hand of arrogance, Zionism and reaction in the region is not tasty, and those who are wise and well-versed in the propaganda uproar of the West don't fall for this lie. The spiteful tear out their collars and howl.

This time...the incident is very interesting. The police authorities at the Rome airport and those involved in the plot which was mentioned at the beginning of this article would do well to enroll in a short, quick course for actors and clowns, alongside experts so that, the next time, when they conduct a search of an aircraft belonging to another country, they won't find a suitcase with a dictionary instead of a suitcase with a bomb, again under the aircraft and on the tarmac!!.... And in this comic event of arrogance, they would do better to get help from an army of well-known buffoons from the Italian art world to carry out the orders of their bigger brother in a better and more precise manner! In any case, the enemy is doing his work, and that which is of concern to us is that we be vigilant, ready, and anticipate the signs of plots, to neutralize and stop them. Through the use of various plots, the enemy wants not only to strike a blow at the Islamic Republic of Iran, but also at the phenomenon named Islamic revolution whose essential nature travels across borders. The enemy will persist in various ways to strike a final blow at a time when the revolution is busy defending itself.

At this time, we must, while relying on the divine principles and values of the Islamic revolution, maintain a state of readiness, and by adopting special methods which are sound and principled, neutralize the propaganda tactics of the enemies, and turn their deceitful tricks back against them. Naturally, in this area, our Ambassadors, because of the extent of their contacts, are more exposed to these plots. The need for vigilance and readiness on their part in this area is imperative, and must never be out of their sight or that of officials.

13041/12859
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AQAZADEH DISCUSSES OIL EXPORTS, TALKS FOR NATURAL GAS EXPORT

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Jun 86 p 18

[Text] In a press and radio-TV interview our country's minister of petroleum made statements about the unfavorable situation of the oil market, the change in the strategic position of oil to that of a common commodity and the blow which it can inflict on OPEC, the duty of the future OPEC meeting, the details of Fahd's message to our president and prime minister, Iran's view in preserving the OPEC organization, lack of consideration by the OPEC member states toward their production quotas, the situation of our country's oil export, securing of necessary foreign exchange for the defense sector, procuring of basic goods for people, the negotiations with Turkey and the Soviet Union for the export of gas, the attempt to replace oil with gas throughout the country, allocating or assigning 150,000 new gas hook-ups during 1365 [21 March 1986 - 20 March 1987], distribution of similar gas hook-ups in more than 60 other cities of the country, encouraging the people in economizing oil products, and eliminating the shortage of super or premium gas.

According to the economic correspondent of KEYHAN, Aqazadeh, minister of petroleum at the beginning of this interview while explaining the present oil market situation stated: The oil market is in a very unfavorable situation and at this juncture OPEC has had to endure the most severe blow as a result of the change in the strategic position of oil to that of a common commodity. Today, it is not OPEC any more which decides or determines the price of oil.

This is a blow which is far more dangerous than the price reduction of oil. The unfavorable market condition, seesawing of oil prices all result from the same blow and this is something which we pointed out at several past OPEC meetings, but unfortunately no one paid any attention to it and today, it has come to haunt us! Right now, others from outside the OPEC sphere make decisions or decide the policies of OPEC and this is something which has caused considerable damage to the 25-year old articles of association of this organization. In addition, during the past couple of days the oil price also slid some more! For instance, Texaco oil, which increased to \$17 a barrel, dropped to \$13 a barrel yesterday.

He went on to add: Today, the oil price cannot be kept stable for even a temporary period and its daily price is determined at the stock market or the Big Board. Naturally, one cannot depend on this situation.

As regards the future meeting of OPEC on the island of Brioni in Yugoslavia, he stated: The future meeting of OPEC will be concerned with the division of production quota of the member countries. However, for Iran the output quota is not the point at issue. What is most important for us is the price of oil than anything else. Thereafter, the oil minister pointed to the message from Fahd, king of the Saudi Arabia to our president and prime minister and said: This message carried two points: First, through this message Saudi Arabia has tried to exempt itself from the measures which have been taken in the past few months. The second point is that it was Saudi Arabia which brought about the price war in order to capture a small share of the market, however through this message, Saudi Arabia tries to also exempt itself from any wrong doing. Here one would like to ask what is the meaning of selling billions of barrels of oil by the Saudi Arabia to the United Kingdom?

The minister of petroleum went on to add: Preservation of the OPEC organization is very important so far as Iran is concerned and we have shown proper self-sacrifice in that matter. For instance, despite the fact that we have been capable of producing eight million barrels of oil per day, we have tried to keep our output low so as to save OPEC. Likewise, at the meeting of OPEC in London we accepted a ceiling of 3.5 million barrels per day for the same reason. At that meeting the lion share of reduction belonged to Iran's production quota. Even today we announce that in order to return the level of price to normal we are ready to continue our share of sacrifice, however we say that there should be a determined goal. Furthermore, our petroleum minister said: There is a view which predicts a possible small oil price increase; but we are not concerned with this gradual price increase since it is not going to be sufficient to meet our intended goal. There will always be differences if such bickerings as to what price objective is Saudi Arabia looking for or what price range is Iran interested in--as long as Saudi Arabia continues to follow its present policy, unless there is a firm and decisive turnaround.

Thereafter, in answer to the question of one of the correspondents regarding the present level of oil revenue, the minister of petroleum stated: At present, according to the related programming which has been made by the cabinet a particular ceiling of foreign exchange has been assigned to the Foreign Exchange Commission and in that regard the defensive sector of the country enjoys a considerable or an unlimited share, namely the Foreign Exchange Commission will be obligated to procure any amount of foreign exchange needed by the defensive sector. Another sector, namely the basic goods and commodities needed by the general public likewise will not be restricted or affected by foreign exchange limitations. Thereafter, the production sectors will be somehow restricted in their foreign exchange allocations. At any rate, the government's predicted revenue from the oil and non-oil sectors will be something between 10 to 11 billion dollars. Similarly, with proper consideration the ceiling of non-oil foreign exchange income has also increased accordingly.

Concerning the price of export oil for our country, the minister of petroleum stated: The perspective for the price of our export oil shows a rise in price.

For example, the median oil price for a barrel of oil in the month of Farvardin [21 March - 20 April 1986] of the current year was \$16.

As regards the export of gas, Aqazadeh went on to say: Some negotiations have been carried out with both the Soviet Union and Turkey regarding the export of gas and after the installation of the last stages of the largest gas refinery of our country which is going to be finished soon and with due consideration to the excavation of new gas resources and other gas-bearing oil, in the near future we will be able to export more gas.

He further added: If gas consumption in our country continues at the present level, we will have enough gas for 1000 more years.

He also stated: In the previous regime we had about 50,000 gas hook-ups, while in 1364 [21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986] we only have had about 92,000 new gas hook-ups and the total of new gas subscribers after the advent of revolution has reached 400,000. According to our current programs during 1365 [21 March 1986 - 20 March 1987] we will have about 65,000 new gas subscribers. Similarly, during 1365 and 1366 [21 March 1987 - 20 March 1988] we are planning to expand and branch out our gas trunk lines to more than 60 cities.

Thereafter, regarding the current rumors pertaining to oil products such as gasoline, etc., which are going to be distributed by coupons, the minister of petroleum said: At the present time, a large number of our oil products are produced domestically and this is quite a considerable sum when compared to those of other countries or some of our neighboring states. This figure signifies the fact that the consumption of oil products in our country is quite high. And the petroleum ministry is interested in encouraging people to consume less. The fact is that the less we consume we will be able to increase our export capability as much. Within the OPEC member states the point at issue is output and not export. Therefore, as a humble servant of the people I ask the general public to economize in their consumption of oil products.

Subsequently, in answer to one of the correspondents who asked whether the new Iraqi attack on one of the oil units in Tehran has had any impact on the distribution of oil products, the minister of petroleum stated: Until now we have not had any restriction on consumption of any one of our oil products and so far as possible we have made every effort to alleviate any and all the problems related to the basic fuel needs of the country, such as diesel fuel and fuel oil [heavy furnace fuel].

Regarding the lack of sufficient premium gas and motor oil, the petroleum minister went on to add: Since in the production of premium/super gas there is an ingredient which is added to eliminate the lead in the leaded gas and thus produce refined or purified gas and since this ingredient is an import item up to now we have had some difficulty in obtaining the ingredient; however at present a consignment of this cargo is on the way and as soon as this consignment arrives our problem of premium/super gas will be taken care of. Naturally, lack

of sufficient premium gas has nothing to do with a reduction in its output. Likewise, we have not had any reduction in the production of our regular gasoline.

As regards the motor oil I have to say that the Petroleum Ministry is not the only outlet for this product and some other sectors of our country are also involved in the production of motor oil. And so far as the production quota of the Petroleum Ministry is involved, we have had no problem at all.

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CSO: 4640/400

MINISTER CLAIMS AIR FORCE DESTROYED OPPOSITION BASE IN IRAQ

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Ahwaz--Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohhammadi-Reyshahri, minister of intelligence and security who went to Khuzestan to review the southern operational regions returned to Tehran.

According to IRNA report Mr Reyshahri during his stay in Khuzestan, while reviewing the problems and issues of the Khuzestan's General Information Office talked with the imam's representative and the Friday prayers imam of Ahwaz and visited a number of judicial officials of that province.

While participating in the meeting of the administrative council of the province, the minister of intelligence and security in a statement described the plots of world arrogance against the Islamic revolution and indicated that the main factor for the perpetuity or permanence of the government and the revolution is dependent on the vigilance and alertness of the responsible officials.

He went on to add: One indication of perpetuity for a system and a ruling government is that the executive responsible officials show vigilance and alertness in supporting and protecting the work and the affairs which are entrusted to them.

The minister of information added: The most important thing to know is that the world arrogance has made extensive plots in creating discord. We must be aware not to let the enemies of the revolution gain influence and create discord among the various responsible officials of the country, the clerics and the laymen, under any circumstances.

The minister of information added: Today, the world arrogance has become aware of the fact that this revolution has not come about with the effort of the mini-groups so as to be toppled with their opposition as well. This is a revolution which is one hundred percent Islamic and popular and the most important factor in its victory is the solidarity of the Muslim and under no pretext or for no purpose should they allow this unity to be ever broken.

At this point, the minister of information pointed to the problem of prostitution and unlawful or illegal acts as political issues and said: Distribution of narcotics and spread of prostitution are both part of the plots of the world arrogance which are intended to inflict blows to the revolution, since they are

quite aware of the fact that the burden of the revolution's accomplishments is on the shoulders of our youth. Therefore, our responsible officials ought to pay particular attention in eliminating the very roots of prostitution and similar other vices in their entirety.

In part of his statement, Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri pointed to the administrative corruption committed by certain individuals whether knowingly or unknowingly and said: God has bestowed us with the gift of the senses of watchfulness and promptitude and at the same time the perception of good and bad, and thus an act of impropriety should not discourage one from righting the wrong. The world arrogance will be making every effort to inflict further blows to the Islamic revolution through the infiltration of its functionaries in the government departments.

In conclusion, the minister of information explained the position of the ministry of intelligence and security versus other government organs and stated: Since the most important task of the intelligence organization which has been given proper priority is the prevention of the growth of various mini-groups in our society, we need the cooperation of all the organs in order to accomplish this task. This is part of the work which can help prevent the birth of counterrevolution and further help the ministry of information discover the very causes of dissatisfaction of the people with the various departments and thus give it [the ministry] a chance to fight its spread.

Interview of Minister of Information in Khorramabad

According to our correspondent in Khorramabad, Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri, minister of information who also travelled to Lorestan Province, visited the General Office of Information in Khorramabad to review and investigate its problems and held a press interview in which he answered the questions which were put to him by the correspondents.

First, he stated that the mercenaries of the world arrogance who find themselves incapable of facing the Islamic Republic of Iran, have reached a final conclusion that they cannot encounter the Islamic Republic system either through plotting a coup d'etat or through the imposed war or through the operation of the mini-groups and the only way which has remained for the world arrogance to encounter the Islamic Republic is to dissuade the very same people who constitute the principal base of the revolution through the spread of narcotics and prostitution among the youth and creating differences among them in supporting the system of the Islamic Republic. As far as I am concerned, I think that this plot will also be foiled like others and our people are smarter than being influenced by some such plots of the world arrogance or its mercenaries.

Thereafter, he pointed to the extensive cooperation of the people with the Ministry of Information and said: People's cooperation with the intelligence organization whether before the formation of the Ministry of Information or after its inception have been quite admirable. Particularly, after the repeated messages of the Imam at the beginning of the conspiracy of the mini-groups and

the issue of 36-million strong information network, many individuals have been cooperating with the Ministry of Information and even some people from among members of those mini-groups have come forward and up to this day have helped us to inflict decisive flows to thier core.

As regards some of the hyprocrites, anti-God and anti-Koran people who have recently resorted to the criminal Saddam and live in Iraq, he said: This change of location it not even worth any discussion at all. I think the best interpretation of this change of location [from Paris] is the kind of explanation which was given by one of the ex-colleagues of the hypocrites who said: This change of location resembles the suicide of a dead body--namely, a dead corpse committing suicide does not need any interpretation!

At the conclusion of this interview, regarding the destruction of the hypocrites' base in the Iraqi territory by the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the minister of information stated: Destruction of the hypocrit_s' base in Iraq was one of the significant operations which was carried out with the joint co-operation of the Ministry of Information and the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He further added: For a long time this base of the hypocrites, which was used to export terrorists to Iran for murdering our countrymen, had been known and last Saturday it was precisely bombed by some Iranian planes. As far as we know about 80 percent of the base including buildings and equipment were completely destroyed and according to the latest report between 200-300 of the hypocrites were also killed in this attack on the base.

He also stated that through joint cooperation of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic Army of Iran a number of the terrorists and mercenaries of the mini-groups who were planning to enter the country on 20 June and carry out their sinister plans were killed. He added that these people had previously carried out some terrorist operations in Tehran and some other Iranian cities.

12719

CSO: 4640/393

STRUGGLE BETWEEN VARIOUS FACTIONS, TRENDS REPORTED

London MEED/THE MIDDLE EAST'S BUSINESS WEEKLY in English 19 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

FORMER prime minister Mehdi Bazargan and half a dozen of his colleagues in the Freedom Movement were on their way to Tehran's Behesht Zahra cemetery, where they planned to mark the movement's recent 25th anniversary at the graveside of Ayatollah Taleqani, when they were kidnapped and driven to an abandoned orchard on the road to Qom. Here, Bazargan and the older members of the party were insulted, and some of the younger ones beaten up, before being released about three hours later.

The kidnappers were apparently angered by Bazargan's temerity two weeks earlier in establishing a new political association critical of the authorities and opposed to the Gulf war. They were clearly trying to intimidate the government's opponents, but — oddly — they did not seem too kindly disposed towards the government itself. One of the kidnappers, after expressing his opinion of Bazargan's activities, made it clear he was not too happy with "this prime minister (Hossain Moussavi)," who has invited "more of your kind" to return to Iran from abroad.

Bazargan's subsequent complaint to the authorities brought a disingenuous reply from the Interior Ministry. Its plea that it could not possibly take responsibility if Bazargan's people travelled to Behesht Zahra without notifying the ministry left open the possibility that the kidnappers had official sanction.

Lower profile

Many officials would indeed prefer Bazargan to keep a lower profile, but his kidnappers appear to have been working on their own. They were certainly not acting as agents of the Moussavi government, whose moderation they obviously dislike and which has in any case defended Bazargan's right to speak out.

Nor could they have been connected with the mainstream clergy; Imam Khomeini's designated successor, Ayatollah Hossain Ali Montazeri, is another supporter of opposition freedoms and chided the kidnappers for acting against the national interest. He called on Friday prayers leaders to "prevent excesses displayed by certain individuals," and appealed to extremists to "stop bothering . . . factions" with which they disagree.

The incident involving Bazargan is symptomatic of the turbulence that has marked Iranian society in recent months. The unrest stems from the encouragement provided to radicals by successes on the war front, by efforts to reconcile priorities in the light of falling oil revenues and by government efforts to prevent another summer outburst of radical feeling.

Motorcycle boys

For the first time in four years, the streets have been free of the south Tehran "motorcycle boys" who each summer used to demonstrate against the westernised

middle classes, and their contemptuous attitude towards Islam and its restrictions. This year, the government moved first: in early spring, it warned women to observe the Islamic dress code and carried out several arrests. Offenders were threatened with one-year sentences in "re-education" camps. The authorities followed this up by shutting down 150 boutiques and other luxury shops that offended Islamic sensibilities. In early June, more than 250 people — most of them men — were arrested in Tehran for wearing "decadent" clothes.

With no real cause to ride through the streets shouting "death to the bi-hejab" (those without veils), the motorcycle boys and other radicals have instead latched on to economic issues. On 13 May, a group of 50 demonstrators arrived at the offices of the radical left-leaning daily *Abrar* to protest against high food prices and "blood-sucking middlemen." The daily carried their petition for tough action on its front page.

There has since been a vocal campaign against hoarders, profiteers and others guilty of economic crimes. In June, hundreds of arrests were made in raids on shops and warehouses where millions of dollars worth of goods were allegedly being hoarded. There have been calls — so far ignored — for the introduction of the death penalty for economic crimes.

Feelings against rich merchants have become so bitter that in late June a group of bazaaris held a march to the majlis building to demonstrate their support for the war effort with 500 truckloads of gifts — and to protest that they should not be condemned for the crimes of a minority.

The turmoil is taking place within the context of a wider economic debate about

whether control of trade and the economy should be in state or private hands. There has been lively — often acrimonious — debate in the press since Khomeini's 9 June speech advising the government not to try to do everything itself, and to give the private sector more room for manoeuvre.

Indeed, the crackdown against economic crimes may partly be prompted by the private versus public-sector debate, in so far as radicals who favour state control have an interest in trying to illustrate what unfettered capitalism can lead to.

Bureaucratic inefficiency

Soon after Khomeini spoke, the conservative faction favouring free enterprise appeared to have gained the upper hand, but the balance has shifted somewhat since the arrests of hoarders. The conservatives, using mainly the Tehran daily *Ressalat* as their mouthpiece, have struck back by charging the government with incompetence. The bureaucracy is so inefficient, they allege, that economic and commercial development is being held back.

Moussavi — who favours state control — has accused his critics of mounting a dirty tricks campaign and misinforming the public. In turn, Montazeri has tried to strike a compromise by emphasising that neither side can have things all its own way. The idea of completely free enterprise is out of the question, while experience has shown that the private sector is "a better administrator of business than is the government."

The debate may never be satisfactorily settled — certainly not until the war ends. For the moment, the trend is towards a bigger — but still limited — role for private business.

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CSO: 4600/439

HAZARI TALKS ABOUT BENAZIR'S STRUGGLE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Kamran Khan]

[Text]

KARACHI, July 11: Ms Benazir Bhutto is challenging a well entrenched military rule in the country and she cannot win until she follows the footsteps of her father and walks to the Prime Minister House through the General Headquarters (GHQ), opined seasoned politician, Sardar Sherbaz Khan Mazari in an interview with 'The Muslim' at his posh Defence Society residence in Karachi.

Sardar Mazari, who resigned last year from the presidency of the National Democratic Party (NDP) thinks that Bhutto's PPP is likely to win election if they are held on party-basis. "But it remains a fact that the urban population, ulema, generals, industrialists and bureaucrats do not want the PPP to return to the corridors of powers", Mazari asserted.

Sardar Mazari who had been the chief of 'save Pakistan' movement of MRD, which launched a movement of civil disobedience against Gen Ziaul Haq's military regime in 1983, feels that a united opposition is must to launch a successful movement against the Zia government. Mazari believes that it will be difficult for the opposition to get united under Ms Benazir Bhutto. Sardar Mazari feels that the MRD has lost credibility in the eyes of people. He said as many of its components are taking their own

course, the Alliance now hardly exists.

Commenting on Ms Bhutto's performance since her return to the country, Sardar Mazari said, he was impressed by her performance particularly during her country wide tour however, he said the PPP's performance on July 5 conveys the impression that she is now losing grip on the situation. He said she has got to put in extra efforts to transform her popularity into popular pressure which can oust Gen Ziaul Haq. Comparing Ms Bhutto with Cory Aquino, the former NDP President said: "Cory was the leader of united opposition against the corrupt Marcos. She had undisputed support of the Church and the influential industrialists. She also enjoyed complete Western support and in the final phase of her struggle she was joined by the most reliable military commanders of Marcos. Mr Mazari said in Ms Bhutto's case all these factors are missing.

Mr Mazari, who has many school days friends who have served Pakistan Army in very senior posts, sees no prospect of internal revolt in the highly disciplined Pak army.

During the course of the interview he hinted at efforts being made for the formation of a new party with Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi in it. But Mazari said, on his part, he would not join a political party which has in its ranks Ghulam Mustafa Khar who he said was directly responsible for Llaquat Bagh massacre during the Bhutto's regime.

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CSO: 4600/430

BENAZIR STEPS UP EFFORTS FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER PARTIES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 13 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Kamran Khan]

[Text]

KARACHI, July 12: Ms. Benazir Bhutto appears to have stepped up her campaign to achieve the cooperation of the political parties even outside the MRD for the holding of fresh elections by autumn this year. Her emissary Pyar Ali Allana has held two meetings with the top JUP leadership and one with a senior Jamaat-e-Islami leader in Karachi during the last two days.

Allana met JUP's Prof. Shah Faridul Haq on Thursday morning and had an important meeting with Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani at his office this morning. He also met Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed, Naib Amir Jamaat-e-Islami on Thursday afternoon. Both Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed and Pyar Ali Allana described their meeting as a 'routine social call'. When Allana was asked to comment, he said: "The Jamaat is divided on some important political issues and Prof. Ghafoor's point of view on many such issues is well known, however my meeting with him was not part of the deliberations which the PPP is holding for wider cooperation."

Political observers here are giving considerable importance to the

overtures made by the religious JUP towards the PPP. Today, Mr. Allana is reported to have delivered a message from his party Co-Chairperson to Maulana Noorani. The PPP-JUP meeting continued for about an hour. Later the leaders from the parties also posed for the photographs. Mr. Allana later told 'The Muslim' that his meeting with Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani was most successful and he would not rule out a Noorani-Benazir meeting. On Thursday the JUP chief had told 'The Muslim' that he would not rule out the possibility of his joining hands with Ms. Benazir Bhutto in her campaign to oust Gen. Ziaul Haq.

While hectic PPP efforts are on to achieve cooperation and support from the parties outside the MRD, the PPP officials in Karachi said today that the Tehrik leadership has approached PPP for a meeting between Ms. Benazir Bhutto and Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan. No Tehrik leader was however available for comment.

The PPP leaders told newsmen in Karachi today that their eyes were set on an "epoch-making event" on August 14. They did elaborate.

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CSO: 4600/431

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES STALEMATE IN ZIA-BENAZIR CONFRONTATION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Khalid Akhtar]

[Text]

The PPP's call to observe Protest Day on July 5, if not an unqualified success, was not a flop either. The party was able to show its presence in varying degrees in all the four provinces of the country. Those who were expecting that the PPP would set the Indus and Ravi on fire on July 5 were a bit unrealistic. In the denazification encounter (where the overwhelming popular support enjoyed by the former is well matched by the most powerful and efficient state apparatus headed by the latter) there are to be no walk-overs and no early knock-outs.

NO CLEAR WINNER

As was expected, there was no clear winner or loser on July 5. Nonetheless Ms. Bhutto has been encouraged to plan a similar show on Aug 14. On its part the government can take comfort in the fact that the PPP's movement at the moment has scarcely looked like developing into a popular upsurge.

The significance of July 5 lies in the fact that it was the first organised protest against the Zia Government since the MRD Movement of 1983. It means that from a state of passiveness, the PPP's opposition to the Government has moved on to an active stage. This in itself is quite a significant development which will bring about a qualitative change in the political pattern of the country. From now onward the political temperature will start registering an upward trend.

Inevitably, the quality of leadership and organisation in a given locality was reflected in its July 5 performance. The better the organisation and quality of leadership in a given constituency, the more convincing was the show. Viewed in this background, Karachi, Multan and probably some other towns would need a shake-up if the PPP Chairperson expects better results from these areas in future.

Ms. Bhutto appeared to have grasped the all important lesson that if she has to achieve anything substantial she must ensure that the PPP does not solely depend on Bhutto's charisma and that the party does not lose its viability even if she is temporarily removed from the scene. (Her arrest can result in such a situation). Unfortunately the PPP has always remained a one-man show. This is as much true today as it was when the late Z.A. Bhutto dominated the scene. The departed Chairman used to say, "I am the PPP". He had then little realised that in a crisis situation this unequal relationship could plunge him and the party in all sorts of trouble. And this was exactly what happened. Once Z.A. Bhutto was toppled and jailed, the PPP, which was a massive force under him, almost faded away.

It will take a lot from Ms. Bhutto to place the PPP on a healthier footing. She has little time to perform the miracle. A law banning the unregistered parties from indulging in political activities is on the anvil. Secondly, the authorities here will be less inclined to worry about the regime's democratic image while dealing with Ms. Bhutto once the aid package, scheduled to be placed before the U.S. Congress in September, is through. How much distance Ms. Bhutto can cover by then remains to be seen. However, whatever the results, Be

Benazir's attempt to lessen the PPP's dependence on the Bhutto's charisma is a worthwhile exercise. The co-Chairman's decision to delink herself from July 5 show was a good beginning towards making the party self-reliant.

'NOT ENOUGH'

It is said that Ms Bhutto is not doing enough to dismantle the regime. But what is meant by 'enough' has never been spelled out. It is true that Benazir has not been able to cause any dent in the regime, but she has certainly caused concern in official quarters. The Government move to bar the unregistered parties (meaning the PPP) from indulging in political activities is a reversal of the position earlier taken by Mr Junejo that the PPP's challenge is to be met in the political arena. The proposed law will be an admission by the authorities that the PPP remains the greatest political force. Mr Junejo seems to have moved closer to Zia's thinking that extra measures are needed to deal with the PPP. The most unfortunate aspect of the whole situation is that the regime's increased dependence on official measures to remain in the saddle is only deepening the political stalemate.

OPTIONS

It will be interesting to analyse Ms Bhutto's likely options. It will be seen that like other characters in the drama she has very little ground for manoeuvre. An understanding between the military hierarchy and the PPP leadership, even if the two sides may wish for it for certain compelling reasons, appears highly unlikely at the moment. The memories of the last nine years are too bitter to allow any reconciliation between the two. This means that Ms Bhutto has to reckon with the army factor, which in our case has always played a decisive role in the making and unmaking of governments in the country. But here the crucial question is that could the military hierarchy and the PPP afford to confront each other indefinitely, particularly when none of the two has the power to knock out the other? At the moment this question is being deliberately avoided by the powers that be. But one day it will have to be faced and answered squarely.

No less complex are the PPP's relations with the components of the MRD. Some parties in the

Alliance have more than once conveyed through various gestures that they would prefer the continuation of the Zia regime than pave the way for the return of the PPP to the corridors of power. This divisiveness in the political camp has remained a trump card in President Zia's hand who has used it intelligently while dealing with political parties.

Ms Bhutto has been severely criticised for her decision to 'go it alone'. There is some substance in this criticism. The opposition forces need the Alliance more badly today than at any stage before. But the PPP has its own apprehensions. It seriously doubts that it will get the unqualified support of all the components in case of a collective struggle against the Government. As a matter of fact Ms Bhutto will never know what party at what stage will change its course. There are lingering memories of the 1983 movement when the PPP and the Awami Tehrik had to bear the major brunt of the struggle.

The MRD components are facing an equally complex dilemma. They kept themselves aloof from July 5 Protest Day. A similar scenario, bearing a significant development, is likely to be repeated on Aug 14, a date fixed by the PPP to stage another show of strength against the Government. It will be difficult for the component units to remain isolated from the PPP's protest calls. If they do so they will be compromising the Alliance's opposition role. The next few days are very crucial for the MRD. If there is no dramatic change in the policies and attitude of some of the components, the Alliance may soon meet an unceremonious end.

FEEBLE ARRANGEMENT

It will be seen that like Ms Bhutto, President Zia does not have many options either. He has inseparably linked his fate with the system he has introduced. This makes it highly improbable that he would abandon his 1983 programme despite the mounting opposition. But his problem is that with most of the political parties remaining out of the non-party House, his system of dyarchy will remain a feeble arrangement. There is speculation that this system will not last until 1990 (the date for new polls) and that it will crumble much earlier. But the important thing is to ensure a peaceful change-over from dyarchy to a fulfilled democratic order. It is feared that if the crisis is allowed to aggravate further, orderly changeover may elude the nation again.

JOINT TEA VENTURE WITH SRI LANKA SAID LIKELY

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] KARACHI, June 24: Pakistan and Sri Lanka are likely to have a joint venture in Karachi in the private sector for the import and packing of tea in tea bags. This was stated by the visiting Sri Lanka Minister for Public Administration and Plantation Industries, Mr Montague Jayawickrema.

Talking to newsmen after the inauguration of the Ceylon Tea Bureau on Tuesday, he said the details about the joint venture would be finalised by him after his meeting with the President of Pakistan.

Mr Jayawickrema said that the proposed joint venture will have 51 per cent Pakistani holdings and 49 per cent Sri Lankan.

He said owing to the freight advantage and availability of tea from Sri Lanka at cheaper prices than London Tea Auction, the proposed joint venture would be able to provide tea at "very reasonable prices."

When told that the proposed joint venture would have to compete with the multinational "tea giants", he said it would concentrate more on tea bags blending and packing which is not being done by the multinationals.

Mr Jayawickrema said that the Ceylon Tea Bureau has been set up for promotional activities. The basic objective of the Bureau would be to popularise the Sri Lankan tea", he added.

FRIENDSHIP MONUMENT:

Earlier inaugurating the Tea Bureau office in the Defence Colony from where tea would be available to common consumers, he said the Bureau was the "monument of friendship between the two countries."

He said that Pakistan has helped Sri Lanka "whenever help was needed."

The Sri Lankan Minister pointed out that the Sri Lanka Tea Auction was one of the biggest tea markets with exports figures of 210 million kg.

Mr Jayawickrema would call on the President on June 30. He will also hold meetings with the Federal Minister for Industries and Minister for Commerce.

Asked what would be the major topics of discussion with the President, he said, it would be a general discussion on topics of mutual interest.

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CSO: 4600/402

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. AIMS IN AFGHANISTAN, OTHER ISSUES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Jul 86 Magazine p 8

[Article by Masud Ahmad]

[Text]

Bhole Badshah" (Simple-more often, simpleton-king, ruler) is a term you do not hear very often now for the simple reason that there are few "Bhole-Badshahs," real or pretenders, going. True, some rulers pose to be innocent but peep behind the mask and you will see how much cunning lies hidden behind. But there are always exceptions and we saw eminent "Bhole Badshahs" in the persons of four Afghan Mujahideen leaders roaming in the corridors of Capital Hill and the White House trying to shape Washington's policy on Afghanistan according to their thinking.

The poor innocents probably believed that Mr. Reagan is thrilled by their Islamic fervour and is supporting their cause because it is his heart's desire to see a true Islamic government established in Kabul. They cannot imagine that Reagan's only interest in the Afghan turmoil is the casualties figures of Russian soldiers presented to him at the breakfast table every morning, invariably exaggerated by the CIA conducting the gory drama so that he can begin his day in an exalted mood. And all this without losing a single American soldier, at the cost of Afghan lives (and some Pakistani casualties now and then). At four or five hundred million dollars support price a year Mr. Reagan counts it as a rare bargain when he finds how many billions it is costing the other side.

We had a very honest appraisal of the Afghanistan operation the other day from Marhew de Airlooker who had carried out a four-month study on the spot. Founder-Director of a "non-profit" organisation supporting the Mujahideen. Airlooker said that the Afghanistan venture is costing the Soviet Union 10 billion US dollars a year now, but if we can supply the Mujahideen with more sophisticated weapons and give them better military training, this cost can be raised to 30 billion dollars. This is how America calculates. The cost in billions of dollars to the Soviet Union which could start hurting them. The cost of thousands of lives does not figure anywhere in their balance sheet as they are not American lives.

Production Minister Khaqan Abbasi was vehement in his denial that Ministers in the Junejo cabinet were living extravagantly and indulging in a rat race among themselves as alleged by the opposition member Haji Saifullah. The Production Minister went to the extent of pledging that the Cabinet, lock, stock, and barrel would resign if it could be proved that the ministers were indeed occupied in rat race.

That should have put an end to digs at the ministers' living style but for unexplained intrusion of a non-parliamentary factor in the debate. As wordy exchanges about the rat race among the minister and the MNA were echoing in the hall, a white and brown cat somehow sneaked into the otherwise tightly guarded Assembly chamber, and that too in the President's Box. Where there is smoke there is fire in not quite apt for the occasion but could the cat, somehow learning about the coming exchange on the Minister's rat race that day have taken the

word literally and thought of being around just in case a rat ran off the track and come her way.

Read this:

Tariq Khurshid, a student leader of Quaid-i-Azam University has been in jail for five years four months and like scores of other political prisoners in different jails, undergoing unimaginable sufferings according to his mother (Forum, June 20).

Tariq was arrested in January 1982 on a charge of supplying official secrets to a hostile country. Later, they changed this to "murder, conspiracy to overthrow the government and waging war against the state" - quite flattering, I would say, for a mere student. Tariq was kept in Rawalpindi jail without trial for four years unknown, I am sure, to the Federal Shariat Court or the Council of Islamic Ideology, or even A.K. Brohi and Maulana Zafar Ahmad Ansari. He was then given a fresh charge sheet conspiracy to murder high ranking military and civil officials. Now he was actually tried and given life imprisonment. There was hue and cry from the legal community and human rights people and the sentence was reduced to 10 years.

Tariq's mother believes that since he and most of the other prisoners of his class, have undergone more than half of their prison term, the rules allow that their remaining period be remitted and they should be released. Poor soul! She does not know that these concessions are for regular criminals- thieves, dacoits, smugglers, dope peddlers etc. She should have patience and just pray.

—And now read this:

Pakistan Coast Guards seized 8600 kg of charas near Karachi last month, the largest catch this year (over 7 tons). The ring leader of the racket, said the D.G. Coast Guards, Brig. Haq, was a leading industrialist of Karachi but he did not name him. 'The Muslim' man in Karachi has come out now with his name and a brief story of his exploits. He is a millionaire businessman Mohamad Ashraf Rana.

Rana Sahib's bio-data includes two convictions in Holland for drug smuggling and his name in on the distinguished drug smugglers list of every major anti-drug agency around the world. Rana had the misfortune of being caught again in England with his partner, a customs

officers, but managed to get released on bail for 50,000 pounds. Rana and his friend jumped bail and returned to Pakistan.

Unlike the olden days when it was routine to humiliate the "shurafa" (nentry, meaning the rich here) Rana was never even casually asked about his unhappy convictions abroad as a drug smuggler. He is accepted as a very affluent sharif, an eminent race-horse owner and a close friend of even a more eminent race-horse owner and a big Pir of Sind. Remember a political activist, what was his name. Who came back to Pakistan after a long period of self-exile sometime ago and was promptly nabbed on arrival although he had never indulged in drug trade abroad and there was no other charge against him. But he was not one of the "Shurafas" that is, very rich, so it was all right perhaps.

These tales should not create in you misgivings about our being the strong citadel of Islam. We don't claim that we have already become one. We only claim that we have dug for laying the foundations for raising the strong citadel of Islam on our land or turning our land into a strong citadel of Islam, which ever sounds more correct idiomatically. As we stand today we are a strong citadel for Ranas and his prosperous tribe. Liaquat Baluch named or all but named one in the assembly on Saturday last week, one of the king class. Javed Hashmi talked about one who was arrested one day, released the next day and the day after he was seen at an iftar party with the highest in the land.

Quoting a government supporter the MRD meeting in Rawalpindi in its resolution revealed that the Sind government had to pay Rs. 20 crores to dacoits as ransom to get their functionaries released.

Quoting senior government sources the Muslim reported that crack army units have started pouring into five districts of Sind as police and other civil armed forces have failed to crush the worst crime wave in upper Sind.

PML Parliamentary Party in the Sind Assembly met at the Sind Chief Minister's house on Monday, June 16, to review the law and order situation in Sind and expressed their satisfaction on the situation. Bravo! I would say, or "Talian!" as Tariq Aziz would say.

AMNESTY URGES RETRIAL OF AHMEDIS

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 3 Jul 86 p 17

[Text]

A circular issued by AI says:

Amnesty International is opposed to the imposition of the death penalty in all cases, on the grounds that it violates the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is of additional concern to the organization that, until the lifting of Martial Law in Pakistan on December, 30, 1985, the death penalty was regularly imposed by military courts, whose procedures failed to comply with international standards for a fair trial, in particular by denying the right of appeal to a higher court.

Furthermore, Amnesty International received reports alleging that irregularities occurred during police investigations into the incident for which Rafi Ahmad Qureshi and Nasir Ahmad Qureshi have been held responsible. Whilst Amnesty International is not in a position to verify these allegations, there are grounds to believe that members of the Ahmadiyya community prohibited from calling themselves Muslims and practising Muslim religious

rites in Pakistan since April 1984, face discrimination. This may further have prejudiced the right of these two men to a fair trial.

Amnesty International has called for the withdrawal of the death sentences imposed on two Ahmedis, Rafi Ahmad Qureshi and Nasir Ahmad Qureshi. In view of concern at the alleged irregularities in the investigation of their case and that they were tried by special military court, Amnesty International urges court providing all minimum legal safeguards for a fair trial.

Out of the total number of some two dozen or more Ahmadis arrested, all except seven were released after about two weeks. Two of the seven, Nasir Ahmad Qureshi, an Assistant Professor at the Sukkur Government Education College, and Rafi Ahmad Qureshi, an attendant at a thermal power station, are sons of the late Amir, murdered the previous year. Another, Mohammad Ayub, a 26-year-old full time worker of the community, was arrested on 27 May, 1985 on his return from a visit to the Ahmadiyya's headquarters in Rabwah. His wife and one-year-old daughter were also taken into custody but were released when

the other prisoners threatened to undertake a hunger-strike.

The trial conducted by Special Military Court No. 33, Sukkur, reportedly lasted some four weeks. Amnesty International does not know the precise charges against the prisoners, but knows that the charges of involvement in bomb explosions at the mosque were brought under Sections 302, 307 and 34 of the Penal Code covering respectively "punishment for murder" "attempt to murder" and "acts done by several persons in fur-

The trial of the seven Ahmedis in Sukkur was concluded in mid-December. Prior to the lifting of Martial Law on 30 December, 1985, no verdict in the case had been announced. However, the verdicts of special military courts announced after the lifting of Martial Law may still be enforced. Thus, on 3 March, 1986 it was announced that Nasir Ahmad Qureshi and Rafi Ahmad Qureshi had been convicted and sentenced to death. The death sentences were said to have already been confirmed by President Zia-ul-Haq.

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CSO: 4600/429

VETERAN SIND POLITICIAN TALKS ABOUT SITUATION IN PROVINCE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Salim Bokhari]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, July 11: Veteran politician from Sind and Member of the National Assembly Abdul Hameed Jatoi has said that the situation in his province was getting worse and if something was not done immediately, it will go out of control.

He was talking to this correspondent yesterday at a local hotel after Syed Fakhar Imam's press conference. He was of the opinion that the regime did not seem concerned over the grim situation in Sind and alleged that the authorities were allowing the situation to get worse. "What have the Sindhis done that today the police, constabulary and the army had practically taken over the province? As far as the law and order situation is concerned, only the police could handle it", he observed. Mr. Jatoi alleged that today Sindhis were being killed indiscriminately by these security agencies. "They cannot undertake such operations in the Frontier because they are scared of forces across the border. A similar situation prevails in Baluchistan, he said, and added that there was no question of any such operation in

Punjab because the grief reaches "their" homes.

Mr. Jatoi said he had made several efforts on his own to make the authorities understand the consequences of such policies. Citing an example, he said he had an hour long meeting with President Ziaul Haq when the latter visited Sehwan. "It seems even President Zia has paid no heed to it", Mr. Jatoi remarked. As far as Prime Minister Junejo was concerned, he was helpless in this matter.

He did not agree with the notion that the Martial Law had been lifted from the country and said that whenever military rulers came, they did not go of their own will. "Ayub Khan did this, Yahya Khan followed suit, Mr. Bhutto also acted in a similar manner and now Gen. Ziaul Haq was doing the same.

Mr. Jatoi said those elected in 1985 elections were faced with a dilemma. "If they compromise today within the existing system, it will be a compromise with Gen. Ziaul Haq and if they compromise outside it, it will be

a compromise with Gen. Tikka Khan".

Replying to a question about the recent controversy on the Shariat Bill followed by massive demonstrations, Mr. Jatoi said if the authorities encourage sectarianism or allow sectarian hatred to spread, the country would be turned into another Beirut. He said: "We do not need a certificate for being good Muslims from those who had been 'slaves' of the British.

Asked if there was any sincere bid for a grand national reconciliation, Mr. Jatoi replied in the negative. He said the initiative had to come from Punjab. Such leadership of Punjab should be promoted which was acceptable to smaller provinces. "Unfortunately such a leadership was not allowed to come forth".

To another question he replied that the regime was not willing to resolve the crisis in Sind. "I developed doubts when the Sind Governor was not replaced by a civilian governor as was the case in the other provinces", Mr. Jatoi remarked. He said in his budget speech, he drew the attention of the authorities towards the daily deteriorating situation in Sind, but everybody turned a deaf ear to it.

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NORTHERN AREAS REPRESENTATIVES VOICE DEMANDS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 36 p 6

[Article by Yameema Mitha]

[Text]

GILGIT, July 11: The members of the Northern Areas Council have threatened to resign if no suitable status is given to the Northern Areas in the very near future. This was stated by one of the members, Mir Ghazanfar of Hunza, at his residence in Karimabad, to 'The Muslim' correspondent. Mir Ghazanfar also revealed that Ms. Benazir Bhutto had made overtures to him to arrange a visit to the area, upon which he had shown some reluctance.

At the moment, the members are delaying their decision to resign, hoping for a visit from Prime Minister Junejo after his American trip, said Mir Ghazanfar. But there is great depression among the members about the lack of interest the government has so far shown in the problems of the Northern Areas. If Benazir Bhutto were to visit the area, and even make some promises for the future, the situation would become volatile, said Mir Ghazanfar. Ms. Bhutto, on the other hand, at her recent "Meet the Press" at Rawalpindi Press Club gave an extremely evasive answer on her plans regarding the Northern Areas. It was for the Central Executive Committee of the party to decide on the political integration of the Northern Areas, she said, thereby revealing that so far no party decision has been taken by the PPP in this regard. As for her tour, she replied, that after "the victory in the autumn" she would also tour the Northern Areas, among others, to "congratulate them". So she seems to have no immediate plans for a tour to the Northern Areas.

The lack of interest on the part of the government seemed typified by Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Chief Minister of the Punjab, who was on a private visit, staying with Mir Ghazanfar. On his departure at Gilgit Airport,

he spoke to this correspondent. Replying to a question on his opinion about the political status of the Northern Areas, he started to enumerate the funds allocated for development in the area. Brought back to the question of the political status, he replied that he was unaware of any problems on the issue. This was despite the fact that Begum Ghazanfar, his hostess, and one of the most vocal proponents of political rights for the area, was sitting across the room! Pressed to give some indication of the government's stand on the issue, considering that he was an important and influential member of the Government and the ruling Muslim League, Mr. Nawaz Sharif replied that he was only provincial Chief Minister for the Punjab, and the matter did not come under his purview. He had no idea about the political problems of the Northern Areas. However, he had been exposed to various opinions in his brief trip and would now consult others before he formed any opinion.

Begum Ghazanfar said that Mr. Nawaz Sharif had given a most sympathetic hearing to their demands. But the Chief Minister himself was determined not to commit himself either way.

While the general public in the Northern Areas are not sure whether it is the President or the Prime Minister they are expecting, they are in wait for a high-level visit from the government. And there is an atmosphere of "wait and see". But most definitely, everyone is expecting a visit from Benazir Bhutto. Everyone from the ex-Mir of Hunza to the ex-PPP Chairman of Gilgit, Mr. Jauhar Ali, claims to have had messages from Benazir Bhutto to arrange a Northern Areas tour, but claim to have "shown reluctance."

G.M. Baig on the other hand, is the man who was the opposing candidate to Mir Ghazanfar for a seat to the Northern Areas Council. He comes from the family of the ex-Wazir of Hunza. G.M. Baig, who seems to look at the situation somewhat objectively, says that failing any concrete steps by the government, there is a definite air of expectancy from Benazir's "expected" visit. He, however, although in touch with PPP supporters, knew of no concrete plans for Benazir's visit. He said the PPP had made many mistakes by supporting Maulvis and Mirs in the Northern Areas, and thus exposed themselves. But still, the people remembered that the PPP regime had officially brought the final end of the Mirs and still held that as a positive step.

Although he himself had opposed Mir Ghazanfar in the elections to the Northern Areas Council, there was no quick way to cut through the centuries of custom and subjugation, he said. There were members of his family who had voted for the Mir, he said ruefully. They considered that he, Baig, was almost committing heresy! The people did remember the time of the Mir for one important thing, he said. That was for quick justice.

This was the view of many of the Mir supporters as well as decriers. But right in the shadow of the Mir's home, in Karimabad, one of the locals we fell into conversation with, asked us if we knew this G.M. Baig, since he had

voted for Baig without even knowing him, as he refused to vote for the Mir.

While the war between those for and against the Mirs will continue for a long time, most people are united on the issue of political rights, for which wall chalking and conversation all bear ample proof.

"We can join the army and get killed for Pakistan. If we want to go abroad, we get a Pakistani passport. When Martial Law is imposed, we become zone-E. When Punjabis and other outsiders from "down" want to buy land in our areas, we are told it is all one Pakistan and every Pakistani therefore has a right to our land."

But when we want to vote, then we are told "you are not fully integrated into Pakistan. You are a disputed area."

"Well, the disputed area of Azad Kashmir has its own government. We demand that we should either be made into Pakistan's fifth province, or get self-government like Azad Kashmir, or special status like Indian-held Kashmir. The Northern Areas Council is a puppet which can only dispense patronage through its funds and has no political power."

But the point is, the Northern Areas is not an issue. It is remote, it is a hinterland, it is on the periphery. So no one, whether it be the president, the prime minister, the present government, the political parties, the ruling Muslim League or the PPP, feel called upon to make any quick decision regarding this complex situation.

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BIHARIS ISSUE COMES UP FOR DISCUSSION IN SENATE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Ashraf Hashmi]

[Excerpt]

ISLAMABAD, July, 13: Heated discussion took place in the Senate today on the question of the Government's failure to repatriate the Biharis currently lodged in Bangladesh camps when Senator Kausar Niazi sought to move a privilege and adjournment motion in the House.

Opposing the privilege motion on Government's 'indifferent attitude' towards the implementation of a unanimous resolution passed by the Senate in one of its previous sessions, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Sartaj Aziz said that the issue was under the active consideration of the Government on humanitarian grounds. He said a large sum of Rs. 650 crore was involved in repatriating the 300 thousand Biharis from Bangladesh and the Government was in touch with international organisations like Rabita-e-Alame-Islami for raising the required amount.

He agreed with the mover that a special relief fund could be established within the country seeking donation from the people to arrange the money. He, however, said that since the required amount was so large it could not be raised with the donation of the people internally. He assured the member that the government would immediately take some action to start bringing Biharis if the major chunk of the required amount is available.

Maulana Kausar Niazi complained that the Government did nothing to implement the resolution passed by the Senate and even the Cabinet had never considered it in

any of its meetings. The Minister of State said that the matter was considered in the inter-ministerial committee and the provincial governments were asked to prepare schemes for the permanent settlement of these refugees in case they were repatriated. The settlement of these people, he said, has a number of political and economic implications and needed a lot of spadework. He assured the House that the Government was fully alive to the situation and was actively considering ways and means to bring these people back.

The Minister also opposed an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Senator Kausar Niazi in which he wanted to discuss the reports published in some British newspaper that thousands of Biharis in Dhaka demonstrated against the police firing on a procession of Biharis in Karachi. He said such happenings were bringing a bad name for the country. The Minister opposed the motion on technical grounds and said that the matter related to law and order situation which was a provincial subject. Chairman Ghulam Ishaq ruled both the motions out of order and reiterated his previous ruling that resolutions passed by the Senate should be respected by the Government but they were not binding on it.

AGENCIES ADD: Regarding a suggestion by Maulana Kausar Niazi that government should set up a Prime Minister's Fund for settlement of Biharis, the Minister assured it would be given due consideration.

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COMMENTARY VIEWS PLANS TO SURROUND COLLEGE DORMS WITH HIGH WALLS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 86 p 6

[Commentary by Dastgir Bhatti]

[Text]

The people of Pakistan should not give up their hopes completely since the much-publicised and much-talked about promise of the present Government to provide protection to 'Chadar and Chardeewari' is finally being translated into reality (at least in the campuses of Sind) by raising four walls ('Chardeewari') around as many as 60 hostels of both the male and female students without any discrimination.

It was certainly the first of its kind and of course an unparalleled occasion in the chequered history of Pakistan that almost all the Vice Chancellors of different Universities of the Province addressed a joint press conference on Sunday to announce that "as per wishes of those students who were serious in the pursuit of their studies, the hostels in all the campuses in Sind were being surrounded by 7-foot high boundary walls which will also be surmounted with another two feet of barbed wires".

How alarming and delicate was the situation around these high seats of learning could be imagined from the fact that instead of inviting the pressmen to any of their respective offices, the three Vice Chancellors of the Sind University Jamshoro, Sind Agricultural University Tandojam, Mehran University Nawabshah and the principal of Liaquat Medical College, had to come a long way to

the Shebaz Building, a sub-Secretariat of the Provincial Government to hold the press conference.

Surprisingly enough they announced the project of raising of the walls only after the construction work had already been started at various campuses and the construction of the four walls around the Agricultural University Tandojam was near completion.

Caught in the labyrinth of questions raised by the journalists, the head of an institution admitted that they had undertaken the said task under the instructions from the Provincial Governor who is also the Chancellor of all the Universities of Sind. Instantly came a contradiction by another V.C. who claimed that the decision was taken after a dialogue with a group of students which had fully backed the ideal. He, however, could not specify which group of students had approved the idea because all the student bodies, including DFS, JSSF, SPSF and WSF are already on record to have wrongly opposed the move and accused of saying that the decision amounted to turning the campuses into 'mini prisons'.

According to the statements issued by all bodies of students, the motive behind this move was to absolutely depoliticise the Sindhi students and dislodge them from the political bandwagon of

the democratic struggle.

There is no doubt that the youth in Sind have always been in the vanguard in all the national and democratic movements and their struggle during the anti-One Unit movement forms an admirable chapter of Pakistan's history. The student leaders of various organisations believe that they are now being punished for their role in the MRD's 1983 movement.

After the press conference of the Vice Chancellors, the rules of eligibility for getting accommodation in the hostels and the regulations regarding the conduct of the inmates were issued. Some of the preconditions mentioned in the proforma appear to be quite interesting. The new regulations named 'The University of Sind Regulations, 1986', make it compulsory for the applicant to submit six photographs not more than three months old), six copies of the applicant's National Identity Card, six copies of his guardian's Identity Card and sureties duly attested by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned. Even if the aspirant for the hostel accommodation fulfils all the above conditions and qualifies as a bonafide student, the authorities reserve the right to refuse him allotment without assigning any reason. The irony, as the students claim, is that now the S.D.M. will allot the rooms in the hostels.

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TASK FORCE ON LAKHRA COAL RESERVES SET UP

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Jun 86 p IV

[Text] ISLAMABAD, June 24: The Federal Minister for Planning and Development, Dr Mahbubul Haq, presided over a meeting here yesterday afternoon to examine the various issues and options in respect of mining Lakhra coal reserves in Sind and setting up power generation plants based on this coal.

The meeting was attended by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr V.A. Jaffery, senior officials of Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Water and Power and representatives of USAID.

After detailed examination of the progress, so far made, on the studies for prospecting Lakhra coal and establishment of power plants based on this coal, the Minister directed that various decisions necessary for launching the project must be completed expeditiously, preferably within the next three months. The minister set-up a task force for the purpose. In keeping with the objectives of the Sixth-Five-Year Plan, the private sector should be encouraged to participate in this project. It was noted that some parties in the private sector have already shown interest in

the project.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq directed that due to the availability of new technology, presence of high content of sulphur (6 per cent) should not deter us from using this coal for power generation.

NEW TECHNIQUE: As fluidised bed combustion technology has already been used successfully to overcome the sulphur emission problems in the United States, China and Greece, this technology could also be adopted in Pakistan. It was pointed out that in China 50 to 60 MW units are in extensive use with the help of fluidised bed combustion technology. The minister directed that arrangements should be completed for the visit of the proposed team of experts to China soon, to study this technology.

The Minister said that Pakistan cannot afford any further delays with regard to the prospecting of Lakhra coal reserves estimated at about 234 million tonnes and establishment of one or more power plants, with its total generating capacity of up to 700 MW. The Lakhra power project must be completed by September, 1991, he said.—APP

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BRIEFS

REFUGEES: 2,000 SAID COMING DAILY--Peshawar, 11 Jul--The NWFP Commissioner for Afghan Refugees, Brig. (Retd.) Fahimullah Khan Khattak disclosed that about 2,000 Afghan refugees cross over to Pakistan every month. During his visit to refugee tentage villages at Shorkot and Girsal near Dera Ismail Khan on Wednesday, he informed that Rs. 17 million were being spent daily to provide relief and succour to the refugees, as much as 45 per cent of the expenses were borne by the Pakistan government. Brig. (Retd.) Fahimullah Khattak said 2.1 million Afghan refugees had been lodged in 245 tentage villages in the NWFP. He disclosed that another 50,000 refugees would be shifted from NWFP to the Punjab where 1,20,000 refugees had already been settled in the Isakhel tehsil of Mianwali district. The Provincial Commissioner for Afghan Refugees informed that 553 schools functioning in the province were providing educational openings for 50 per cent of school-going children. Health facilities have also been beefed up while income-generating schemes have been started to rehabilitate the uprooted Afghans. He dispelled the impression about involvement of Afghan refugees in sabotage activities and claimed that refugees charged in bomb explosion cases had been found innocent after thorough investigation. He contended that the saboteurs included both local and Afghan nationals, who were paid agents of 'Khad' and should be differentiated from the Afghan refugees. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jul 86 p 6] /9274

BAN ON PPP LEADER--Islamabad, 13 Jul--A PPP leader was prevented by the authorities from leaving the country this morning at Lahore. Salman Taseer, a member of the People's Party's Punjab Executive, was off loaded at Lahore Airport by the Airport Security Force as he was boarding a flight to Dubai. Mr. Taseer is then reported to have been told that since his name was on the exit ban list, he could not leave the country. Later Mr Taseer filed a writ petition in the Lahore High Court challenging the action of the authorities. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Jul 86 p 8] /9274

MRD JOINT PROGRAM--Lahore, 13 Jul--Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, President of the Pakistan Democratic Party, has said that during two days of consultation among various political parties, it has been agreed upon that 14th August will be observed jointly on the platform of the MRD. Talking to newsmen before leaving for his home town Khangarh, he said a detailed programme for the 14th August would be tabled before the Central Action Committee in the forthcoming meeting at Karachi. Nawabzada said that in the meeting it would be decided at which places which MRD leaders would address. He said in this connection a meeting in which the leader of the PPP had also participated had taken this decision. Nawabzada Sahib left Lahore for Multan by air, and will stay for a week at Khangarh before proceeding to Karachi to attend the meeting of the MRD. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Jul 86 p 8] /9274

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